

EXTOLS FUNSTON

A KANSAS CONGRESSMAN TO THE RESCUE.

THE STATE IS PROUD OF HIM

GEN. JACOB SMITH DENOUNCED BY DEMOCRATS.

OLEO BILL PASSES SENATE

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Washington, April 28.—This was District of Columbia day in the house under the rules, but the regular order was postponed until Monday next in order that the house might proceed with the consideration of the agricultural bill. The naval appropriation bill was reported and the house then resumed the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. Curtis, of Kansas, made a brief, but fervent defense of General Funston against the criticism to which he had been subjected. "The people of Kansas," he began, "are proud of the brave and daring record of gallant Fred Funston. (Applause on the republican side.) He has been criticised here for an act which for daring of conception and execution ranks with the greatest feats of arms—he captured the new George Washington—Aguinaldo."

If another had accomplished what General Funston did, he said, the democrats would have made him their candidate for president. He called attention to the fact that his promotion had been recommended by General Wheaton and General MacArthur, both soldiers of the civil war, soldiers who knew more of war and the rules of war than all the politicians in this country combined. "And his commission," he added, "was signed by the greatest president we have ever had—the soldier, statesman and martyr, William McKinley." (Applause.)

Mr. Feely (of Illinois) submitted some remarks in support of the contention that the laws of neutrality were being violated by this government in allowing the shipment of mules and horses to South Africa for use by the British against the Boer republics.

He said that public sentiment in the United States favored the cause of the Boers and insisted that neither secretly nor openly should our government extend aid to the British. Mr. Feely and Mr. Billett (of Massachusetts) clashed upon the interpretation of the treaty of Washington which bound the United States and England as to what constitutes war materials.

STBLEY RAKES SMITH.

Mr. Sibley (of Pennsylvania) followed with a bitter denunciation of Gen. Jacob Smith. He said he had always defended the course of the administration and had believed in expansion, but when it came to orders such as had been issued by General Smith, humanity seemed to have marched backward. "I have heard of Timur the Tartar and of the Saracen scourge, but, thank God, it took eighteen centuries after Calvary to produce a General Smith."

He declared that General Smith should be discharged in disgrace. "He admits he issued the orders to make Samar a howling wilderness," said Mr. Sibley, "and to kill all over ten years of age. Such a man should not be permitted to stay in the army until the sun goes down. He is a disgrace not only to himself, but to every man who wears the uniform of his country. No man can justify such orders, no matter how adroit may be the plea of his lawyers and defenders. He admits he issued the orders and I hope there is enough courage, patriotism and Christianity at the other end of the avenue to see that he is stripped of his uniform within forty-eight hours."

Mr. Sibley was vigorously applauded by the democrats and some of the republicans.

Mr. Williams (Mississippi) heartily endorsed Mr. Sibley's onslaught upon General Smith, whom he described as a "brute in uniform." "But I am a little afraid," he continued, "that he does not strike the evil in the right quarter. It is the system which should be struck at, not the man who unconsciously carries out the spirit of the system. Wherever there is a war of conquest against a weak and inferior colored people deeds of brutality naturally occur. The chief danger is not the injury to the weak race, but that the temptation to tyranny will react upon the strong race and make brutes of its soldiers. For that reason such wars should be avoided. I agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania that there can be

no justification for a civilized man to issue an order to lay waste a whole country and kill everybody, including children over ten years of age.

IN THE SENATE.

Washington, April 28.—When the senate convened today Mr. Harris, of Kansas, presented the following telegram he had received from the Kansas millers association: "Kansas millers, on account of foreign discriminations, with the best wheat in the world at their door, are not producing over one-third of their full capacity. Unless your committee on foreign relations can give us relief through reciprocal concessions, placing our millers on an equal basis with foreign mills, many of our mills will shut down indefinitely and some of them will be forced to the wall. In our distress we look to our senators for relief."

The telegram was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

At his own request Mr. Carmack, of Tennessee, was excused from service on the committee on education and labor.

The oleomargarine bill, as it came from the house, was taken up and Mr. Culbertson, of Texas, moved that it be referred to the committee on agriculture. The motion was defeated 26 to 35.

The senate concurred in the house amendments to the oleomargarine bill, which passes the measure and sends it to the president.

At 2 o'clock the senate took up the Philippine government bill and Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina, addressed the senate in opposition to the measure.

AMERICAN SAILORS SENTENCED IN VENICE.

Venice, Italy, April 28.—All the members of the crew of the United States cruiser Chicago, arrested for disorderly conduct here yesterday, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three to four months each.

Captain Robert P. Wynne, commanding the marine guard of the Chicago; Robert E. Ledbetter, assistant surgeon of the Chicago; Lieutenant John S. Doolittle, of the Chicago, and a marine named Wilfred Langley, who were arrested Friday night on the charge of disorderly conduct, were brought up at the San Marco police court here today. Captain Wynne was sentenced to four months and ten days imprisonment. The other prisoners were sentenced to three months imprisonment. All the prisoners were sentenced to pay costs and damages.

ACTOR SOL SMITH RUSSELL IS DEAD

Washington, April 28.—Sol Smith Russell, the actor, died at the Richmond hotel in this city at 2:10 o'clock this afternoon of perpetual hiccough. Mr. Russell had been ill for some time from this malady, but during the past few days the disease took a serious turn and since early morning the end had been hourly expected. Those present at the bedside of the veteran actor were Mrs. Russell, Miss Alice Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Dwyer and Edward I. Rosenfeld. Mr. Russell was 54 years old.

The deceased will be buried in Rock Creek cemetery near this city.

POLICEMAN KILLS THIEF.

Chicago, April 28.—In a pistol fight between two policemen and five burglars here early today one of the alleged thieves was killed. Policeman O'Connor saw two men, one of whom he recognized as a thief, standing in front of a store on Archer avenue at Loomis street. When he approached the men opened fire, fleeing at the same time. The officer gave chase, returning the shots. The firing attracted the attention of Policeman Herman Maronde, who came hurrying past the store just as three more men came out of a side entrance. A pistol fight between the trio and the policemen then began, and one of the men was shot through the head, dying instantly. Neither of the officers was hurt.

EVANGELIST SUNDAY'S WORK.

Marion, Ind., April 29.—Rev. William A. Sunday, known as "the base ball evangelist," has closed a series of meetings at Fairmount, securing in all 809 converts in four weeks. A large tabernacle was erected for the use of the evangelist, and at least 1,200 people heard him speak every afternoon and evening. The evangelist is not paid a regular salary for his work, but is given the collections taken up on the last day. Mr. Sunday received \$1,600 for his work at Fairmount.

Carl Seemon, of West Main street, is quite ill with pneumonia.

SLAIN BY A STORM

A TORNADO SWEEPS GLENROSE, A TEXAS VILLAGE.

SEVEN PERSONS LOSE LIFE

MANY OTHERS RECEIVE GRAVE INJURIES.

PROPERTY LOSS IS HEAVY

ONLY MEAGER DETAILS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Houston, Tex., April 29.—The small town of Glenrose, county seat of Somerville county, has been nearly swept away by a tornado. As a result of the fearful windstorm six are known to be dead and between forty and fifty persons are injured.

THE DEAD.

The dead as so far known: Mrs. A. C. Millam. Mrs. James Musgrove. Little child of Mrs. Musgrove. Little daughter of J. R. Millam. Miss Mary Connell. Rev. Ford.

THE INJURED.

Those most seriously hurt are as far as known: Four members of Judge J. R. Millam's family. Six members of C. A. Millam's family.

R. T. Lee. Mrs. E. T. Lee. A child of Tom Price. Mrs. Fields. H. H. Lewis. E. R. Lewis.

Glenrose is located on the Paluxy river in a valley. The tornado came down the valley sweeping everything before it. It struck the town in the business district and about one-third of the stores were wrecked.

RAIN FOLLOWED WIND.

A hard rain succeeded the storm and stocks were ruined, damaging what had not been destroyed by the wind. The western portion of the residence section of the town was struck. Here was located most of the fine residences. The town being a small one, but a noted health resort, some of these houses were commodious and well furnished.

The frame houses were simply torn asunder and scattered. Their inmates had no warning of the impending calamity and it was here that all the fatalities occurred. There were many miraculous escapes and many failed to escape. How many cannot be told until communication has been reopened.

The residence of Mrs. Connell, one of those wrecked, caught fire and with two others was burned.

PROPERTY LOSS HEAVY.

The property loss is roughly estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. It may prove to be much greater when all the facts are known for there are undoubtedly other sections which have been devastated up and down the river. It may be several days before the entire story of the disaster is known.

The town is cut off from wire communication and all the facts have come from neighboring towns which have been reached by refugees.

Glenrose has a population of about 800 people and is a noted health resort. The Fort Worth and Rio Grande will run a special train to the stricken town this morning. Aboard will be supplies for the sufferers.

NO NEW DETAILS.

Dallas, Texas, April 29.—The only details received from the vicinity of Glenrose, which was swept by a tornado last night, are that the property loss is greater than at first reported. No mention is made of greater loss of life than is shown in the early reports. It is now said that fifty or sixty persons were injured. A report received from Morgan says that two persons were killed near Brazos Point during the storm. Supplies and doctors have been sent to the scene of the tornado.

HAS NOT BEEN RECALLED.

New York, April 29.—Perry M. De Leon, former United States consul general at Guayaquil, Ecuador, was a passenger on the steamer Orizaba, which arrived last night from Colon. Mr. De Leon denied the report published in Ecuador that he had been recalled to answer charges concerning his official acts. "There is not a word of truth in it," he said. "I am not aware that any charges have been made and I think I have performed my duties to the satisfaction of my government." United States Consul Dickey, who was also a passenger on the Orizaba, said he left his post at Callao, Peru, on a leave of absence. Mr. De Leon brought a number of animals, birds and curios

to present to the Smithsonian institution and other public institutions at Washington.

SAILED FOR FRANCE.

August C. Huguenard, of 802 High street, who has been missing from home for nearly two weeks, is in New York city and will sail in a few days for France to remain permanently. Mrs. Huguenard is of the opinion that her husband's mind is affected and he has not acted rationally for a long time. The man threatened to leave home several times and his going is not a surprise to his family.

FUGITIVES HAVE RETURNED

BALLOT BOX STUFFERS BACK IN PHILADELPHIA.

Jumped Their Bail Over Two Years Ago—Were Government Employees in Washington.

Philadelphia, April 28.—Former Deputy Coroner Samuel P. Salter, of Philadelphia, and Clarence Meeser and Joseph Rodgers, of Washington, alleged ballot-box stuffers, who jumped their bail in 1899, and have since been fugitives from justice, today surrendered themselves to the court.

Meeser, who was employed in the copyright division of the congressional library, and Rodgers, who was a lieutenant of the capital police, were members of an alleged gang of fourteen repeaters who came here from Washington to vote at the November election, when Col. James M. Barnett, republican, of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, headed the ticket for state treasurer. The men were taken to the Seventh ward and are alleged to have placed 200 fraudulent votes in a ballot box in one division. George Kirtland, of Washington, a member of the gang, it later developed, was in the employ of a local newspaper and gave the entire scheme away. Five of the fourteen men were caught and were subsequently released on \$1,800 bail each. All the men, it is said, with the exception of Kirtland, were government employees. Salter, Meeser and Rodgers disappeared and nothing was known of their whereabouts until they surrendered today.

The men were again released on bail for their appearance at the next term of court.

BOTHERS 'EM A BIT.

London, April 28.—The speech of the United States secretary of the treasury, Mr. Shaw, at Pittsburgh, at the banquet April 26, in celebration of the late General Grant's birthday, has thus far passed unnoticed by the London press, with the exception of the Globe, which is exceedingly wrathful at such a responsible politician "tickling the ears of groundlings with a speech full of menace to America's only friend among the powers of Europe."

After quoting the speech, the Globe continues:

"We are not greatly concerned either for the threat or the crude vulgarity which causes Mr. Shaw to apply it to a particular power; but what impresses us with a sense of American decadence is the manner in which the absurd speech was received. Were an English minister of Mr. Shaw's position to make a similar allusion to a foreign power all the chancelleries of Europe would be convulsed. But England heeds it not a whit, and the rest of the world shrugs its shoulders and talks about diplomacy in shirt sleeves."

DR. MYERS MUCH SOUGHT.

The International Medical congress will meet September 15 in Rome, Italy, and Dr. W. H. Myers has been invited to attend. Each physician who attends is expected to present a paper on a scientific subject. The doctor has also been invited to attend the American Science Advancement association, which meets in Washington in December.

JAMES ATWELL DEAD.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 28.—James Atwell, president of the National Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War, and well known in Grand Army circles throughout the country, died at his home in this city this morning. Mr. Atwell was stricken with apoplexy at Atlantic City three days ago and never regained consciousness. He was 64 years old.

Work has begun on the Katzenburg bakery on Montgomery street, and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupation in about three months.

SUGAR MAGNATES

WILL BE SUMMONED BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE.

HAVEMEYER IS TO APPEAR

COMMITTEE DECIDES TO CALL OFFICIALS.

RAWLINS EXPLAINS SPEECH

OMNIBUS PUBLIC BUILDING BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, April 29.—President Havemeyer and other officials of the American Sugar company will be asked to appear and give testimony before the sub-committee of the senate committee on relations with Cuba, appointed to inquire into the question of Cuban sugar holdings, and they will be the first witnesses called. The sub-committee held its first meeting today with all the members of the committee—Senators Platt, of Connecticut, Burnham and Teller—present. The discussion was a very general one, but no definite results beyond that of deciding to call the trust officials was reached. The suggestion that they should be summoned was made by Senator Platt, who said that for obvious reasons the inquiry should begin with them. Senator Teller replied that the proposition met his entire approval.

No time was fixed for the next meeting, but it was agreed that it should take place as soon as witnesses could be secured.

No names of other witnesses were mentioned, but Senator Teller said he would from time to time make suggestions in that respect. He said he had no very extended list and the opinion was generally expressed that the investigation would not be long drawn out, unless men should be summoned from Cuba, in which event some time might be necessary to secure the persons wanted. The committee reached no conclusion as to whether any Cubans should be asked to attend, but Mr. Teller indicated his purpose to press for their appearance.

After the adjournment of the conference Senator Platt, chairman of the committee, expressed the opinion that the consideration of the reciprocity bill would not be delayed on account of the proposed inquiry, but that the committee probably would proceed with its work on the bill independently of the investigation.

IN THE SENATE.

Washington, April 29.—At the conclusion of routine business in the senate today Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, made a personal statement as to a report of his speech made by the Associated Press to the effect that he had, in effect, characterized General Chaffee as a "dastard villain" on account of the alleged barbarities committed in the Philippines.

Mr. Rawlins said that an unintentional injustice had been done him and quoted from his speech in which he said: "I am unable to fix the responsible head and emanation of these barbarities which would disgrace the annals of even a semi-civilized country, not to speak of the nation which claims to hold aloft the escutcheon of honor and justice and fair dealing. Did Chaffee, alone, unaided, in coldness and in brutality, and in savage and unrelenting disregard of every human sentiment or possibility of human suffering, conceive this iniquitous scheme? Whence? From what diabolical source was it derived? The American people ought to know. Is there any penalty beneath the sun adequate to be meted out to the dastard villain who has thus brought dishonor upon the American name and the American people?"

The senate then began consideration of the bill to ratify an agreement with the Sioux tribe of Indians of the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota.

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, April 29.—Immediately upon the convening of the house today Mr. Dabzell, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on rules, presented the special order for the consideration of the omnibus public building bill, under the terms of which the bill, without opportunity for amendment, would be brought to a direct vote after three hours of general debate.

There was a spirited debate upon the question of adopting the rule. Mr. Mercer, of Nebraska, chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, stated in reply to remarks of members of the New York

delegation that they had been occupying too much time in trying to promote the bill, whereas they only retarded it. The rule was finally adopted 168 to 33, and the three-hour debate upon the bill began.

STRIKE OF SINGER MEN ENDED.

South Bend, Ind., April 29.—The great strike of the Singer Manufacturing company is ended. The 1,760 employees of the sewing machine works went back to work yesterday after being out ten weeks. They struck for an advance of 3½ cents an hour in wages and demanded that Manager Pine sign a contract agreeing to their demand. He refused to do this, but promised to raise the wages as he saw fit. Last week 500 of the men returned to work and Mr. Pine did as he agreed, in many cases raising the wages 5 cents an hour. He refused, however, to again employ many of his oldest men because they had been leaders in the strike.

TALKS OF THE FILIPINOS

GEN. JOE WHEELER BELIEVES THEM CAPABLE.

All They Want is Fair and Kindly Treatment—Saw No Cruelty by American Soldiers.

New York, April 29.—In a lengthy interview, published by the Herald, General Joseph Wheeler, retired, who is at the home of his sister in Brooklyn, has discussed the Philippines, in the light of recent developments from his point of view after six months service there in command of a brigade.

"My service was confined," he said, "to that section of the country extending for about 128 miles above Manila and some thirty or forty miles in breadth. It is a thickly populated country, its cities have schools and the people are more or less educated. The impression I had from these people was that all they wanted was an honest, fair, just government, and I found them very appreciative of kindness."

"We had a great many fights with the insurgents, but in no instance was there any cruelty by our soldiers or, so far as I know, any killing except according to the rules of war."

"I never heard of any water-cure, or any other infliction of torture upon the Filipinos."

"Is it true," he was asked, "that Sherman's army, on its march to the sea, was guilty of such acts as have been attributed to our troops in the Philippines?"

"It is true that Sherman's army did burn buildings, but I never heard of its ever killing or hurting a non-combatant," replied General Wheeler, thoughtfully.

"My associations with the Filipinos," he continued, "led me to believe that they are not a malevolent people. They are responsive to kind methods, and appreciate them, and their general expressions to me were that they should love to be citizens of the United States, if they can be equals of the Americans, but they do not want to be connected with any government where they will be regarded as inferiors."

"In your opinion," he was asked, "can the United States assimilate the Filipinos without exterminating them?"

"With the exception of a few localities peace and quiet and order exist in the Philippines now, quite up to the standard of our own territories, and I am convinced this condition will be universal throughout these islands in a very short time."

"Americans will go there because they find advantages that are offered by few countries and in a few years they will be the controlling element in those islands."

HAM SANDWICH TEN CENTS.

Chicago, April 29.—For the first time in many years in this city a cash outlay of 10 cents is necessary for the acquisition of one ham sandwich. The price has been 5 cents, but the restaurants have put up the valuation because of the prices they are compelled to pay for meat. Roast beef sandwiches have advanced 5 cents, from 10 to 15 cents. It is estimated that 300,000 ham sandwiches are consumed in Chicago every day, and the increased cost to the public will therefore be \$15,000 on the ham proposition alone.

FISHING FLEET LOST.

Dunkirk, France, April 28.—Advices received here say that the French fishing fleet was recently caught in a gale in the North sea; that three schooners foundered and that many lives were lost.

DIED IN ST. LOUIS

GEORGE J. E. MAYER EXPIRED THERE TODAY.

HAD BEEN ILL SOME TIME

CONDITION HAD LATELY BECOME CRITICAL.

TO BE BURIED IN FORT WAYNE

WAS BORN HERE AND WAS VERY WIDELY KNOWN.

George J. E. Mayer, in former years a well-known citizen of Fort Wayne, and who will be very generally remembered by older citizens of the city, died at 1 o'clock this afternoon in St. Mary's hospital at St. Louis. The sad news came in a telegram to Mrs. William Fleming, of West Berry street, who is a sister of the deceased.

Mr. Mayer's illness dates from five or six weeks ago, and death was due to an abscess which appeared upon his side, complicated with locomotor ataxia. None of the Fort Wayne relatives were present when he died, though S. B. Fleming left his bedside but a few days ago, when the patient seemed to be improving.

WAS BORN IN FORT WAYNE.

Mr. Mayer was fifty-five years of age. He was the son of the late George Mayer, one of the prominent early citizens of Fort Wayne, and was born in the old Mayer house, which stood at Wayne and Calhoun streets, August 2, 1847. He was united in marriage many years ago to a Miss Churchill at Rockford, Ill., but the union was an uncongenial one and a separation followed. His former wife is now Mrs. A. G. Spalding, wife of the well known Chicago dealer in athletic supplies.

Mr. Mayer is survived by one son, George Mayer, Jr., who is a civil engineer in Arizona. There are also two sisters, Mrs. Mary Fleming and Mrs. Helen Fleming, of this city. He was a member of the Cathedral congregation in this city.

No definite funeral arrangements have been made, but the interment will occur in this city. Dr. J. M. Danner will leave this evening for St. Louis to accompany the remains to Fort Wayne.

WAS WELL KNOWN.

George J. E. Mayer, prior to 1887 for a period of nearly twenty years, was one of the most familiar figures on the streets of Fort Wayne and was one of the city's best known characters. As a boy he was an athlete and a leader among the athletic young men of that day. The game of base ball as a national sport was about that time in its infancy and young Mayer, recently come into an inheritance, soon became an earnest champion. With the late Judge Dawson and some other men of ideas and cash, he organized the Kekionga base ball club, which became a member of the first league, now known as the National league, and succeeded in making a name for Fort Wayne and sinking a pile of money for himself.

He later engaged in the jewelry business in the building since replaced by the Mariotte building at the north terminus of Court street, on Main. He disposed of his jewelry establishment and for several years conducted the Mayer house, located at the corner of Wayne and Calhoun streets, where the White Fruit House now is. He sold that place and his fortune having been dissipated by unfortunate business transactions he left Fort Wayne and has since been only an occasional visitor. For awhile early in the nineties he conducted the Cosmopolitan hotel in Chicago and afterwards drifted to Washington, D. C., where he was a recognized lobbyist, and for awhile was engaged in newspaper pursuits, mostly of a syndicate character, and then devised an ingenious advertising scheme which he operated with considerable success.

From Washington he went to St. Louis, where he conducted a sort of a labor paper entitled "The Truth-teller," which he disposed of some months ago, his failing health compelling him to abandon work of any but the lightest character. He was a man recognized for his liberality, both as to purse and views; his earnest championship of what he deemed the workingman's rights, and in a controversy of any kind, no matter who was right or wrong, Mr. Mayer was always found taking up the fight of "the under dog."

Dr. J. D. Chambers is mourning the loss of a brain new hat on Saturday. The doctor was driving out in the country to see a patient when the wind picked up his millinery and deposited it in a neighboring tree top.

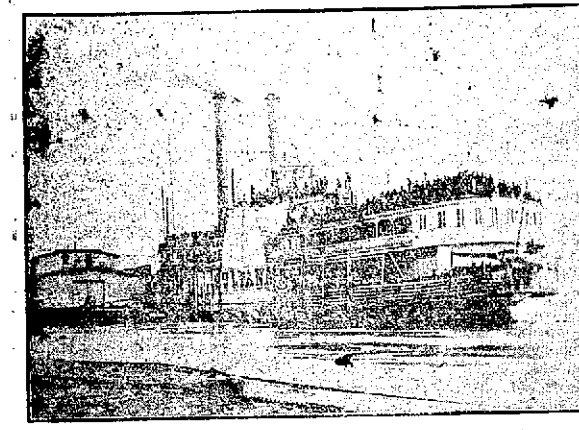
STORY OF THE SULTANA

How Nearly Two Thousand Union Soldiers Lost Their Lives in Explosion on Mississippi.

GREATEST DISASTER OF WAR

A Catastrophe of Which the Public Has Never Learned Much--War Department Reports and Data Furnished by Survivors of the Disaster in 1865.

On the night of the 26th or 27th of April, 1865, some time between the hour of midnight and dawn--the hours and dates being confusingly contradicted--the Mississippi steamboat Sultana, loaded with paroled union prisoners and other passengers, exploded her boilers at a point about ten miles up the river from Memphis, Tenn. The resultant loss of



THE TRANSPORT SULTANA. From a Photograph Taken at Her Wharf in Memphis, Tenn., the Afternoon Previous to the Destruction of the Vessel.

life is variously estimated at from 1,300 to 1,800, and the list of saved is correspondingly estimated at from 400 to 700. The boat was loaded principally with exchanged union prisoners from Andersonville, of whom it is claimed by the survivors there were not less than 2,200 on board and by the government that there were less than 1,900. The survivors say that less than 400 soldiers were saved, while the government claims that over 700 were rescued.

GIVES AN ACCOUNT.
Charles W. Stewart, of the navy department at Washington, has given Congressman J. M. Robinson the following data concerning the Sultana disaster:

"Navy Department, Library and Naval War Records, Washington, D. C., April 21, 1902.--Dear Mr. Robinson: In compliance with your request for information regarding the loss of the steamer Sultana near Memphis, Tennessee, I send you the following account based on conversations with river men, reports and years of association with the Mississippi river, and the locality where the Sultana sank.

SERVED ON THE RIVER.
"I served for ten years as a United States assistant engineer with the Mississippi river commission, and surveyed the banks and channel near the wreck, the 'break' of which was very plain in 1890. Since that time the carving has eaten into the Tennessee side and the bar grown out correspondingly from the Arkansas side, so that the site of the wreck is probably now covered with cottonwood trees.

"On the night of April 26th, the Sultana completed coaling at Memphis, and started up-stream against a strong current, which is always found at Memphis in high water. She was using a high pressure of steam with a patched boiler, and for some reason her boiler exploded when near Paddy's Hen and Chickens, small islands some six or seven miles above Memphis. The frightful results are given in the official records of the union and confederate armies in the war of the Rebellion, and in the following report of a survivor of the disaster:

SENATOR SNOW'S ACCOUNT.
"Mr. W. D. Snow, United States senator from Arkansas, furnished the following particulars:

"On the morning of the 27th, about 3 o'clock, I was awakened by a sensible tremor or shudder passing over the boat, but heard no explosion.

at about 500, took refuge on the bow of the boat while the flames were driven aft by the wind. A few moments afterward, loosened by the concussion and flames, the wheel houses fell outward, and the boat turned stem up stream, reversing the flames. The largest part of this number must have perished, as they had no material at hand to throw over to sustain themselves except a few bales of hay, which were immediately seized on the turning of the boat. The gang planks were thrown overboard, but sank at once under their living freight, and rose too far out of reach for most. The yawl boat was launched bottom up from the hurricane deck upon the heads of those below and afforded a support for a few in that condition. The whole time, before the boat was an entire sheet of flame, could not have exceeded twenty minutes. I was not more than one-third of the distance to shore when I observed the fact.

"The prisoners represented almost every state in the union, even Texas, and the calamity will be as badly felt as a battle of no inconceivable proportions."

CAPT. HOWELL'S EXPERIENCE.
"Captain A. O. Howell, United States Volunteers, one of the survivors, has frequently told me the story of his escape. Somehow after the explosion he found himself adrift in the water at the end of a two-inch plank. Presently another man laid hold of the plank and trying to climb on it succeeded only in sinking it. Howell, by threatening to shoot him unless he obeyed, persuaded him to keep his body submerged and thus lessened the load on the plank. Another and another and others came to the plank for support, and Howell, with a cocked revolver, warned them that 'as soon as she begins to sink somebody will have to let go.' By the aid of this one plank the captain and six others were saved.

"The cause of the explosion is not definitely known. Some years ago a man in St. Louis made a death-bed confession that he had placed a coal torpedo on the coal pile at Memphis and that this caused the Sultana's loss. There is no doubt that the confederates made and used such torpedoes and in view of the fact that the engineer on watch at the time of the explosion stated before his death that 'the water was all right,' increases the probability that the coal torpedo caused the disaster.

"A sketch and description of this terrible torpedo is given in Schaff's History of the Confederate Navy, as follows:

"In March, 1864, amongst a lot of correspondence captured from a confederate mail carrier on the Red river, was a letter dated Richmond, Va., January 19, and addressed by T. E. Courtenay to Colonel H. E. Clark, of the Seventh Missouri cavalry, C. S. army, in which the writer spoke of certain torpedo inventions of his own, and alluded to a bill to be presented to the confederate congress for the establishment of a secret service corps for the destruction of the property of the enemy. One of these devices was the 'coal torpedo' which Lieutenant Barnes, United States Navy, in his book on 'Submarine Warfare,' said 'appears to be a lump of coal but is a block of cast iron, with a core containing about ten pounds of powder.' When covered with a mixture of tar and coal dust, it was impossible to detect their character. They could be placed in coal piles or barges from which federal vessels took their supplies and exploded with terrible effect in their boilers. It was said that to this torpedo were traced a number of mysterious explosions, including the destruction of General Butler's headquarters' boat, the Greyhound, on James river, November 27, 1864."

THE GOVERNMENT'S VIEW.
"The following copy of a telegram from the assistant secretary of the navy to General Halleck, indicates that the government was of the opinion that the wreck of the Sultana was due to a 'coal torpedo.'"

"Navy Department, May 5, 1865. Can you procure any of the torpedoes made at Richmond in imitation of pieces of coal? You may also find documents or reports touching rebel naval matters, which we would like to make up a correct history of the times. We have proof that the coal shells were made in Richmond."

"G. V. Fox, "Assistant Secretary.

"Major General H. W. Halleck, U. S. Army, Commanding Military Division, Virginia, North Carolina."

"The Sultana arrived at Memphis at 6:30 p. m., April 26th. She probably left at or near 11:00 p. m. At 2:00 a. m., April 27th, a steamer on fire was observed from Memphis drifting down, and at 3:50 a. m., word of the disaster came in small boats, and parts of the wreck with soldiers on them were floating by. The weather was mild, clear and nearly calm, but the strong current gave the appearance of a breeze.

"Very Respectfully,
"Chas. W. Stewart,
"Chief Clerk Naval War Records, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."
"Hon. J. M. Robinson, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C."

SLAIN BY A BOY

HOW CAPTAIN CONNELL DIED IN SAMAR MASSACRE.

MASCOT OF NINTH TESTIFIES

SAW CAPTAIN SLAIN AT THE BALANGIGA AFFAIR.

THE SMITH COURT MARTIAL

GENERAL M'ARTHUR BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Manila, April 29.--When the trial by court martial of General Jacob H. Smith was resumed today, Pedro Bella, a boy "mascot" of company "E," of the Ninth infantry, commanded by Captain Thomas W. Connell, who was massacred by the Samar natives at Balangiga, testified that he saw Captain Connell's death wound given by a boy of 15. The witness saw several other boys of the same age among the natives, who took part in the massacre, and thought he could, himself, use a bolo against a soldier.

Captain Waldo E. Ayer, General Smith's adjutant general, said he had been closely in touch with all the movements and knew General Smith's plans, purposes and feelings at every phase. He added that on the general's arrival the coast was deserted, and he saw the same towns filled with people when he left. But, so far as the people of Samar were concerned, he met only one man worthy of respect, who was sincere, patriotic and honorable. He must admit, however, that the man with this qualification was born at Marinduque of Tagalog ancestry.

First Lieutenant Vandeman, of the 21st infantry, who had charge of the military information bureau, described, from the records, the treachery of the natives of Samar.

M'ARTHUR AGAIN EXAMINED.

Washington, April 29.--The senate committee on the Philippines today resumed the examination of witnesses in connection with the investigation of affairs in the Philippine islands. Gen. Arthur MacArthur continued his examination. He explained the statement in his annual report of June 30, 1900, that "the United States had acquired sovereignty by treaty and in a way owned the Philippine islands," by saying that these conclusions were reached after a conversation with an infinite number of people and observation, and that they represented the bulk of the views of the nationalist party. He then, in response to questions by Senator Patterson, described the different towns embraced within the American lines on the night of February 5, 1899, when the outbreak occurred and identified what purported to be a copy of the order of General Luna for the massacre of the foreign residents of Manila. Senator Patterson sought to show that it was not difficult to deceive Aguinaldo by forgery and referred to his capture by General Funston through a forged letter signed "Luna."

WAS M'ARTHUR'S PLAN.

General MacArthur, with considerable emphasis, declared that General Funston was not responsible in any way for any of the methods which obtained in the capture of Aguinaldo. "I am responsible in that matter in every way and particular," said General MacArthur. "It was one of the deceptions frequently practiced in war and whatever deception attaches thereto I take."

With regard to the order for the Manila massacre General MacArthur, answering further questions by Senator Patterson, said the order he saw was signed by Sandico and not by Luna. General MacArthur detailed the efforts made by him to ferret out Luna's connection with it.

The witness could not recall a letter of General Reeves, who was the chief of police of Manila, in which he stated that he did not believe a massacre was intended, because it was entirely contrary to the manner in which the Filipinos had waged war in the past.

Reverting to the Sandico order, Senator Patterson quoted from a report of Dr. F. C. Bourne, a surgeon in the United States army, as to how he came in possession of it through a Filipino, who made a copy of the original. The senator referred to a later statement by Dr. Bourne, to the effect that the Filipino might have "stretched things a little."

WOULD DEPEND UPON THE DOG.

General MacArthur claimed there might have been two orders. "Would you hang a yellow dog on the testimony that is paraded here as to the genuineness of these orders?" asked Senator Patterson.

The witness said it would depend on what kind of a yellow dog it was. General MacArthur disclaimed any responsibility for the orders of Gen. Jacob H. Smith to make Samar a howling wilderness. Replying to a question by Senator Beveridge, General MacArthur said that absolute chaos would result should the Fili-

pinos be given complete independence and the United States entirely withdrawn from the islands, but he said he would like to explain this statement at another session of the committee. He was thereupon excused until tomorrow, the committee going into executive session to further consider the advisability of summoning witnesses asked for by the minority.

After some discussion it was decided to postpone the taking of a vote on the proposition until tomorrow morning, at which time the committee will also pass upon the question of the advisability of sending a subcommittee to the Philippines to continue the investigation.

WORK WILL BEGIN TOMORROW

CHICAGO FIRM TO COMPLETE INTERURBAN LINE.

Contract is Let to Cliff Wise and About \$10,000 is Involved in the Transaction.

Unless the weather should prove unexpectedly bad, work upon the completion of the down town lines of the Fort Wayne and Southwestern company will begin tomorrow or Thursday at the furthest. The complete contract for the work has been let to Cliff Wise, a Chicago railroad contractor, who will put on a force of men sufficient to finish the job in thirty days.

Mr. Wise has been performing construction work for the McKinley syndicate at Danville, Ill., and his tools and equipment, together with about a dozen expert railroad builders, are on their way to Fort Wayne. The balance of the force, a total of about one hundred men, will be secured in this city. Rails and ties have been distributed along the greater part of the route, and the Southwestern company let the contract to Mr. Wise in order to avoid the necessity of taking its construction men off the work at the west end of the line. Manager Nelson says that the completion of the line in this city will entail an expenditure around \$10,000.

TRYING TO GET THE ARSENAL.

The Indianapolis Sentinel's Washington correspondent says: "President Roosevelt is much impressed with Sol C. Dickey's plan for a national technical school. He considers the idea a capital one. It is believed he would be willing to aid the project in any reasonable way, but at the same time he feels that the disposal of the Indianapolis arsenal grounds is a subject entirely for the consideration of the war department and congress, and he will not interfere in any way. That is his positive decision. The Indianapolis arsenal subject was much agitated yesterday. Both Indiana senators called at the war department and the white house, but Secretary Root is away, and nothing will be done until he returns. It is certain that the government will never consent to a donation of the grounds. It may consent, however, to private sales, at a price agreed on by a board of appraisers, to either Mr. Dickey's co-workers or the University of Indianapolis, or for the joint use of both."

REV. J. A. BENNETT MISSING.

The local police department some time since received a circular offering a reward of \$50 for the apprehension of Rev. Joseph A. Bennett, well remembered in this city as the son of Rev. Bennett, former pastor of the Wayne street M. E. church, and also the husband of Charlotte Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Smith, who over a year ago secured a divorce from him on grounds of abandonment and failure to provide. Young Bennett went east and remarried and was in charge of a pastorate in Eastern Pennsylvania. March 18 he left his home, ostensibly to attend a conference of Methodist ministers held at Columbus, Pa., and carried with him \$300 to be delivered to the conference. He never reached Columbia. At Harrisburg on the day of his departure he bought a ticket for Fort Wayne, and was seen in this city on the following day by Rev. Morris, who spoke to him. Since then nothing has been heard from him save that he had registered at Harrisburg as J. S. Burnett. The reward still holds good.

HONORING ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Memphis, Tenn., April 29.--Better weather today permitted the program for the entertainment of Admiral and Mrs. Schley to be carried out fully. At 10:30 o'clock a military and civic parade moved through the streets, which were crowded, and Admiral and Mrs. Schley were cheered continuously. The admiral acknowledged the cheers by waving his hand and bowing. Arrived at Court square, where reviewing stands had been erected, an address of welcome was made by Mayor J. J. Williams, and replied to by the admiral, after which the party went to the Cotton exchange, where members of the exchange received the admiral, at 11 p. m. Admiral and Mrs. Schley re-

viewed a regatta on the inner front, occupying the steamboat Robert E. Lee as flagship.

JANITOR HAS RESIGNED.

H. T. Hite, for several years janitor at the Wayne street M. E. church, has tendered his resignation, taking effect today. Mr. Hite has been a resident of Fort Wayne forty years, is an old locomotive engineer and is widely known. He has not yet determined upon his future line of work.

PREPARE FOR SAENGERFEST

GERMAN SINGING SOCIETIES IN REHEARSAL.

Low Rates for Big Meeting in Fort Wayne in June--List of Officers and Committees Named.

Sixty German singers of Fort Wayne, under the leadership of Prof. Adolph Simminger, are in active rehearsal for the big saengerfest to be held at Centerville park June 14, 15 and 16, when the Ohio and Indiana Saengerbund comes to this city for its annual meeting. Gratiating progress and much enthusiasm is manifested.

The railroad committee has reported that a railroad rate of one fare for the round trip has been secured on all roads in the Central Passenger association. Twelve societies in the association, besides many singers from outside the band will be present in June, and an immense stage will be erected at Centerville park, capable of holding at least five hundred singers.

William Hahn is president of the local organization in charge of the meeting, with Caspar Hartman as vice president, Carl Weiss as secretary and Gottlieb Unger as treasurer. The committee chairman are as follows: Music, Adolph Simminger; transportation, William Hahn; press, A. Roggen; hall and park, Conrad Bausch; decoration, Fred Matsch; reception, Carl Wurzel.

PORTRAIT OF CHRIST.

New York, April 29.--A Paris cable dispatch to the Journal says: The sensational story that portraits of the dead body of Christ have been obtained at Turin by photographing the holy shroud preserved in the cathedral there has been revived by the Figaro and is causing a huge stir.

The famous relic which belongs to the royal house of Savoy, and has long been recognized as authentic, shows numerous blood stains which are faint ordinarily, but it is alleged that they turn a vivid scarlet on Holy Friday. Nearly two years ago a Turin photographer asserted that negatives of the shroud revealed a perfect resemblance to Jesus. The plates were examined by church authorities, who found they bore evidence of clever retouching, and therefore a sensation was nipped in the bud. Now the photographs are exhibited in the lobby of the Figaro's building and thousands are thronging the place every day to see them.

AGED MAN TRAILS ROBBERS.

Muncie, Ind., April 29.--Although 80 years of age, William Walters, of Matthews, trailed horse thieves to Hartford City, Anderson, and then to this city, where he regained a valuable horse and buggy stolen from him several nights ago. He claims he could have captured the thieves if any assistance had been at hand. The police of various cities seemed unable to locate the stolen outfit, when Mr. Walters went out on the trail himself, with the result that he soon caught sight of the thieves endeavoring to sell his property. He prevented this action by close pursuit and after following the thieves for three days and nights pressed them so hard that they gave up the idea of disposing of the horse and buggy and abandoned it north of Muncie, where the aged owner procured it yesterday morning.

CURE FOR CHOLERA.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 29.--By an expedition to the disease-stricken parts of India the effectiveness of Benzozone is to be tested. Prof. Victor C. Vaughan and Frederick G. Novy, of the Medical college of the University of Michigan, leave for Asia as soon as they can get away from their university duties, which will probably not be until after commencement, about the middle of June. Last winter Professor Novy announced the discovery of "benzozone," an organic peroxide, which was believed to possess absolute antiseptic powers in the intestinal tract and which, if that supposition were true, would be not only a cure but a total preventive of such diseases as typhoid fever, cholera, plague, dysentery and all diseases the seat of which is in the intestines. The specific object of the coming trip to India is to investigate tropical dysentery, but the effect of benzozone will also be tried on other diseases.

Has a Remarkable Record.

The Hulton Evening News published the following interesting story concerning a throttle manipulator: "L. P. Truman, the Erie engineer who was running the train which killed William Drum at Kingsland two weeks ago, has gained considerable notoriety by the number of fatalities with which he has been connected. But Truman has saved lives as well as taken them, and he is known as a careful, hot brave engineer. In October, 1890, he was engineer on a train that was dashing through burning forests, near Lima, Ohio. Suddenly, just ahead of his train, the engineer saw a shower of sparks ascend heavenward, and it struck him that the bridge had gone down. Quick as thought he reversed the lever, and working the engine on sand, he brought his train to a standstill just in time to save 300 passengers from going down into the river. At another time, while his train was running along at the rate of sixty miles an hour, the driving rods on each side of the engine broke, killing his fireman and wrecking the cab. Truman fell unhurt to the engine deck, but the great rods as they whipped through the cab, prevented him reaching the air brake. Taking his pocket-knife, he cut the air hose, allowing the automatic brake to check the train before it was ditched by the crippled engine. In 1888, when he was pulling No. 8, several burning box cars at Canton, Ohio, caused him to bring his train to a halt. It was important that he should get his train through on time, so he backed up several miles for a good start and passed the burning cars on the siding at such a rate of speed as to almost blow the fire out. Truman is considered one of the best runners on the road, and has established many records. In August, 1899, he established his first record from Marion, Ohio, to Huntington, Ind., a distance of 127 miles, making it in two hours and twenty-five minutes, including eight stops."

Denny Gets on Wrong Train.

Engineer Dennis McCarthy resumed his place in a Nickel Plate passenger cab yesterday, taking out train No. 3, after a week's absence. The Nickel Plate boys tell a good joke on Mr. McCarthy. When Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy were returning home from Columbus, Ohio, last Saturday, they got upon the wrong train at Fosteria and were carried to Bellevue, where they were compelled to remain over night. A change of cars occurred at Fosteria and instead of getting upon No. 3, the travelers got aboard No. 4. When the train started McCarthy wondered why it was backing up and just at that moment Conductor Burgess came through the car. "Hello, Charlie," said Mr. McCarthy. "What are you doing on this train?" "This is my regular run, you know," was the reply. "It is, eh?" said Mr. McCarthy. "What train is this?" "It's No. 4," and Mr. McCarthy was so surprised that he was unable to talk for a few moments. He took the mistake good naturedly, however, and has since been bribing the boys to keep the matter quiet.

The Injured Excursionists.

Dr. E. J. McOscar, who is looking after the victims of the Wallen accidents, says all the patients are getting along nicely. Engineer H. Durnell, who is at the hospital, complains of considerable soreness, but is rapidly gaining and will be able to go to his home in a day or two.

PACKING HOUSE LETS MEN OUT.

Chicago, April 29.--Five hundred employees of the packing firm of Libbey, McNeil & Libbey, have been released owing to "full times" being reached. They were given their discharge Saturday night. But the fact did not become generally known until today. Superintendent Morrow, of Libbey, McNeil & Libbey, said that the proposed government investigation of the packing business had nothing to do with the letting out of the employees and that the plant would by no means be closed. "It is not unusual for the meat business to grow comparatively dull at this season."

TRACTION LINES TO MERGE.

Youngstown, Ohio, April 29.--The Trumbull Electric railway, the Mineral Ridge and Niles Traction companies and the Mahoning Valley Railway company, comprising all the electric lines from here to the Pennsylvania state line, will consolidate May 1 under the name of the Mahoning Valley railroad. The capital stock will be increased from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000.

STRIKE BREAKS OUT ANEW.

South Bend, Ind., April 29.--Dissatisfaction with the manner of taking back striking Singer employees, discrimination being alleged, caused a strike of all the Singer works four miles today. All about 500 employees have been taken back into the case factory, but it is feared there will be another order to strike, which will affect 1,500 men.

Frederick Piper was struck on the left breast, over the heart, by a stone during the noon hour yesterday, as he sat in the open doorway of the Wash machine shop, facing the Pennsylvania tracks. The blow was of sufficient force to knock the old man down and for a few moments he laid as a corpse, finally reviving sufficiently to be taken to his home. The missile was a large piece of stone, such as the Pennsylvania company uses as ballast, and Clerk William Brown now has it in his office. Piper did not see the person who threw the stone nor has his identity been established. It is believed that the thrower was a boy and that it was a mere careless accident. Mr. Piper is one of the oldest employees in the Wash shops, his term of service there dating from May, 1857.

Dr. J. D. Chambers has received from Curran Adams, of Pueblo, Col., four handsomely finished steer horns of enormous size, together with a fine collection of gold, silver, lead and other metal-bearing quartz. Mr. Adams was formerly a resident of this city and is now assistant warden at the Pueblo insane asylum.

A case of diphtheria is reported at 8 Elmwood avenue.

A series of gospel services will begin this evening at Bethany Presbyterian church under the auspices of the young people's society.

AGED WOMAN DEAD

MRS. MARGARET REITNOUER IS
SUDDENLY CALLED.

BELIEVED SHE WAS BETTER

YET DEATH HAD COME WITHIN
A SINGLE HOUR.

CATHERINE HITZEMAN GONE

WAS A PIONEER RESIDENT OF
MARION TOWNSHIP.

Mrs. Margaret Reitnauer, seventy-six years of age, died very suddenly on Saturday morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Albino, three miles southwest of the city. Mrs. Reitnauer has been in feeble health for several years from paralysis, and within the past year had become totally blind. She was taken ill on Friday, but the physician did not anticipate serious consequences, and when Mrs. Albino made an inquiry at 4 o'clock that morning the aged woman replied that she was feeling quite well. Mrs. Albino left the room to attend to household affairs, and returning in an hour found her guest dead.

Mrs. Reitnauer was the widow of Peter Reitnauer, who died about thirty years ago. She was born in Pennsylvania, moved in 1858 to Missouri and came to Fort Wayne in 1871, since which time she had resided in this city. Mrs. Reitnauer has been making her home with her sons, Jerry B. and Jacob E. Reitnauer, at 3426 Beaver avenue, and was very widely known in that section of the city. Early in March Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Reitnauer left for a visit in California and the aged mother was spending the interim as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Albino, who are old friends of the family. The two sons named above are the only surviving children. Mrs. Reitnauer was a devoted member of Simpson M. E. church and had many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Reitnauer, who are still in California, have been notified by telegraph of the mother's death.

HITZEMAN.

Mrs. Catherine Hitzeman died at 5:30 Saturday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Christian Rippe, 1111 Wilt street, from gallstones, at the age of 80 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Mrs. Hitzeman was the widow of the late Ernest Hitzeman and her residence was for many years in Marion township, near Hoagland. The past two years she has resided with her daughter in this city. She was a native of Bavaria, Germany, came to Allen county at the age of sixteen years and was widely and favorably known.

Surviving are three sons and two daughters—Ernest Hitzeman, of Payne, Ohio; George Hitzeman, a grocer on Maumee avenue; Fred Hitzeman, of Marion township; Mrs. William Reiter, Mrs. Christian Rippe, of this city, and Mrs. Joseph Langsdorfer, of Gar Creek.

SHILLEY.

Mrs. Mary E. Shelly, wife of Harry Shelly, of 2322 Hanna street, died Thursday at the home of her father, Dr. L. Houghton, in Huntertown, where she had been staying for the past two weeks. Mrs. Shelly's age was 87 years and 3 months, and death was due to throat consumption.

She was born at Spencerville and leaves her husband and one child. Mr. Shelly is a conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad. The deceased held membership in a number of fraternal organizations in this city. The funeral services were held at Huntertown at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, and two hours later there were brief services at the Lindenwood chapel.

HEILBRONER.

Mrs. Nanette Heilbronner, for over forty years a resident of this city, died at her home, 61 West Main street, Sunday morning at 10:12 from heart failure. During her long residence in Fort Wayne Mrs. Heilbronner enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew her and was beloved for her many acts of kindness. She was not only kind to her immediate friends, but also to those in need of assistance.

Mrs. Heilbronner was born in Nordstatten, Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 25th day of August, 1835, and has been a widow since February, 1894, when her husband, Abraham Heilbronner, died at an advanced age. She leaves five children, Samuel A. and Louis A. Heilbronner, Mrs. Ida Rothschild, Mrs. Isidor Leiman and Miss Clara Heilbronner, besides two brothers, V. Henry and Max Rothschild, of New York, and Mrs. Henrietta Ullman, of Titusville, Pa.

SCHROEDER.

One of the early residents of Fort Wayne, Mrs. Sophia Schroeder, died Sunday afternoon at 2:40 o'clock at

the home of her son, William F. Kramer, 1014 East Wayne street. Mrs. Schroeder suffered a stroke of paralysis three years ago from which she never recovered, and for the past two months she has been altogether helpless.

Mrs. Schroeder was the wife of Fred Schroeder, who died about sixteen years ago. Deceased came to Fort Wayne on the old canal in 1846 at the age of twenty-four years, and has resided in Fort Wayne ever since. She leaves seven children, thirty-six grandchildren and five great grandchildren. The children are William F. Kramer, Mrs. H. Guenther, of this city; Fred and Adolph Kramer, of Chicago; August Kramer, of New York, and Mrs. John Bartles, of Mobile, Ala., and Mrs. H. Kruse, of this city. Two brothers also survive her, Messrs. D. and William Brandt, of Malcom, Neb.

WHITTEN.

Bert Whitten, 24 years old, died at 8 o'clock Sunday morning at St. Joseph hospital from appendicitis. The young man was operated on Friday, but did not rally from the shock. He leaves a wife and two sons.

SARAZIN.

Raymond J., infant son of Juliet Sarazin, of 509 Buchanan street, died Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock from inflammation of the bowels.

RYAN.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. James Ryan died Saturday afternoon and was buried Sunday.

TWO MEN STEAL LOCOMOTIVE.

Springfield, Ill., April 26.—For starting an engine on the Pawnee Pacific railroad Abet Phillips and Simon Kelly, coal miners, are laying out a fine of \$25 and costs in the Sangamon county jail. Last night they were going to walk from Pawnee to Auburn, when they discovered that no one was in charge of one of the engines which stood on the main track. Neither knew how to run a locomotive, but while one was handling the levers it started. The steam finally died out and the engine stopped. Two hours later a pursuing party located the missing rolling stock, and found Phillips and Kelly asleep beside the track.

OWNED BY ROOSEVELT.

Evansville, Ind., April 28.—A few days ago, while Allan Dodd was making an abstract of title to a lot in Enterprise, Spencer county, for a firm in Henderson, Ky., who had bought the property, he discovered that the mineral rights to it and to all the land in the town belonged to President Roosevelt's family. The land on which the town was built was patented while Indiana was a part of the northwest territory by a man named Homelam, of New York. He sold it to the Roosevelts, and in selling it they reserved the mineral rights.

TRIAL OF A PRINCESS.

Cape Town, April 28.—The trial of Princess Radziwill on the charge of forgery in connection with notes purporting to have been endorsed by the late Cecil Rhodes, but which the latter repudiated, began in the supreme court here today before the chief justice, Sir J. H. Devilliers. The princess pleaded not guilty and counsel for the defense applied for a postponement of the trial in order to obtain evidence from England. The application was refused. There are twenty-four counts in the indictment. Though Rhodes and Schuit, the two principal witnesses, have died since the case was first filed, their evidence, in the form of affidavits denouncing the signatures on the notes as forgeries, holds good.

A WRECK VICTIM.

Reuben Ormiston, a bricklayer, residing at 577 South Calhoun street, was among those who were injured in the wreck of the Rome City excursion train at Wallen on Sunday evening. Mr. Ormiston was in one of the forward cars and was caught beneath a seat. His left leg was badly gashed by window glass and there was a cut on his right leg. Mr. Ormiston also sustained a dislocation of his right wrist besides other injuries of a minor nature. He was attended by Dr. Smith.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Frank Smith and Maggie Kepner. George J. Ehrman and Edith M. Hill.

Harry C. Berning and Mattie M. Smith.

Frank Smith and Maggie Kepner. Francis M. Finney and Emma Ohnuck.

Charles W. Currie and Emma May Commers.

John W. Durnell and Bertha Shannon.

Charles W. McCoy and Clara V. Newman.

George M. Gillom and Anne E. Baillie.

Albert K. Hart and Bertha Miller.

NEW WABASH LINE

GOULD'S SCHEME WILL BE CARRIED OUT.

A ROAD TO INDIANAPOLIS

STARTS WEST OF HUNTINGTON,

ON MAIN LINE.

ROUTE STRAIGHT AND LEVEL

TOUCHING MARION, ELWOOD

AND NOBLESVILLE.

The Sentinel is informed through reliable source that the Gould plan of building a Wabash line into Indianapolis is to be carried out and that active steps in that direction have been in progress for some time, though the work has proceeded quietly. It is proposed to start a line from the main road at a point two miles west of Huntington and run it straight to the Hoosier capital, deviating not in the least in either direction, the chief aim being to get the shortest possible route. Irrespective of all other considerations, such a line will touch at Marion, Elwood and Noblesville and bring Fort Wayne about twenty miles nearer the capital than any of the existing routes. President Ramsey is said to strongly favor the building of this road and he recommends an early start in the work of construction. The proposed line to Indianapolis will pass through a beautiful and rich agricultural district not now directly connected by rail with either Indianapolis or Fort Wayne. The route is down level, fertile valleys and across level stretches, where no heavy grades will be necessary and where the maximum speed and tonnage of trains will be far greater than any present Fort Wayne-Indianapolis route, or on many of the roads crossing this state. Mr. Ramsey, as is well known, is opposed to building roads by subsidies, and if his views on this question are respected, the Indianapolis road will be built without a dollar contribution from the counties and cities through which it passes.

It is said that Mr. Ramsey at first opposed the proposition to ask Fort Wayne for a subsidy for the Butler line, but later listened to the advice of other interested parties and allowed an election to be held. He seemed to be pleased with the result of the election.

MANAGER SCOTT AT AUBURN.

(Auburn Dispatch.) Manager Scott, of the Fort Wayne Traction company, was in town a few minutes yesterday and said to a Dispatch reporter that Robinson park would be opened to the public about the middle of May and cars would be running regularly by that time. At present there are only the morning, noon and evening cars. Next Sunday additional cars will be put on, sufficient to accommodate all the travel, and will be run regularly until the opening of the park. Workmen are now busily engaged in preparing the grounds and buildings for the summer and the park presents a handsome appearance. The theatre attractions this summer will be greater than ever, as many of the troupes are already booked.

WHEAT SPROUTS IN LUNGS.

Logansport, Ind., April 26.—When Alonzo Dixon coughed up several grains of wheat yesterday which had begun to sprout, his physicians soon saw that it was the wheat on his lungs that was causing what has heretofore been considered consumption, and Dixon is now rapidly recovering. He remembers that during last August he was threshing wheat on a farm near this city, and that he swallowed several grains of wheat. The trouble with his lungs soon began, but the incident had been forgotten. By the use of X-rays the place where the wheat had lodged was revealed.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Two Fort Wayne men have just filed petitions in bankruptcy in the federal court. Lambert G. Osterman, a florist, asks to be relieved from indebtedness aggregating \$197.96, and schedules \$125.68 of assets, which he claims as exempt. G. W. Lottitt is his attorney.

James L. Bush, a hansom, is the other petitioner. Mr. Bush has accumulated debts to the amount of \$3,125, and his present capital is \$115. His creditors are nearly all Fort Wayne people. R. D. Dreibleiss and R. F. Harper are attorneys for the petitioner.

WILL INSTITUTE COUNCIL.

Fort Wayne members of the Catholic Benevolent League of Indiana will go to Decatur in considerable numbers May 11 to institute a new council of that fraternity in the Adams county capital. The work will be conferred by the supreme officers from this city and there will be twenty-one charter members in the new council.

OFFICERS WILL MEET.

President Vorlormark has called a meeting of the officers and the executive committee of the Old Settlers' association, to be held in the court house next Thursday evening. At that time active preparations will be inaugurated for the annual meeting of the old settlers, which will be held June 5.

BRYAN ON BEEF TRUST.

St. Louis, April 26.—William Jennings Bryan made a short stop in St. Louis yesterday, while en route to Paducah, Ky. He reiterated that he was not a presidential candidate for 1904, and then said: "The beef trust that is now reaching the stomachs of the misguided people who elected men who could thus make people suffer, is but the natural sequence of things. This administra-

tion is but one huge trust, and when the beef scandal has subsided, either by force or law or a satiety of earnings, another will follow its heels and empty the almost penniless pockets of the poor."

WABASH HAS A HOT FIRE.

Wabash, Ind., April 26.—Fire yesterday broke out in the storehouse owned by John Latcham, on Canal street, in the center of the city, and for a time the entire city was threatened. Several buildings were on fire, including one in which was \$1,000 worth of coal. The fire department had a hard hour's work getting the flames under control, the wind doubly endangering the adjacent blocks.

FRANK SINGREY HAS BLUES

DRANK FROM WRONG BOTTLE IN THE DARK.

Well Known Harnessmaker Made a Mistake That Nearly Resulted Fatally.

Franklin E. Singrey, of Hoagland avenue, the well known harnessmaker, had a distressing case of blues yesterday, the combined case of blues and joy being due to two things—taking a drink from the wrong bottle in the dark and to the fact that he escaped death by a rather narrow margin.

On Thursday night Mr. Singrey concluded that he needed a brace and started out in quest of a bottle which contained the aforesaid brace. Mr. Singrey hadn't any matches with him but thought he would know the medicine bottle by the feel of it. He finally located a bottle that had a familiar "feel," and without thinking it took whether it contained the medicine or sulphuric acid. Fortunately it didn't contain sulphuric acid, but it did contain some blue-water, for laundry purposes only.

Thinking it good for importing a clean, fresh look to linen, but it's bad for the stomach. Mr. Singrey soon discovered that he had drunk from the wrong bottle and hastened to the home of a near-by physician, where he imbued large draughts of salt and water. Mr. Singrey was very sick for a time and only the prompt administering of the antidote prevented serious results. Mr. Singrey is able to be at his place of business today, although he still feels the effects of the dose.

TRICK TABLE GAME.

Washington, April 29.—Captain Dayton, of the Chicago, has so far made no report to the navy department respecting the trouble which has arisen at Venice resulting in the arrest of some of the officers of the ship on a charge of misbehavior. It is said at the department that it is not customary for such incidents to be reported by cable, as in the case of the station, who, in this case, happens to be Captain Dayton himself, until the arrival there of Admiral Crowsfield, always deals with them on his own account and reports by mail. Some of the naval officers on duty in the department, who have had experience in the Mediterranean service, express the opinion that the American sailors may be the victims of what is known as the "trick table," which is a device used in some of the saloons frequented by foreign sailors. This table is constructed to collapse at a slight touch, breaking all of the dishes and glasses, and a claim is immediately made for extortionate damage upon the "jacksies."

MACHINE TO PICK COTTON.

Jackson, Miss., April 29.—The first regular contract ever made in the world to pick cotton by machinery was closed in Greenville a few days since. The first experiment with the machine will be made on the Rosenstock plantation, in Washington county, next fall. A Pittsburg man named Thomas R. Morris is the inventor of the device, and for the past ten years he has been conducting experiments in the vicinity of Greenville. He now claims that the device has been modeled on a practical working basis and feels confident that he will revolutionize the cotton picking industry of the south. The machine, he admits, is valueless except on the level uplands, low valleys and prairie grounds, but even if it should prove successful with this limit its effect on the labor question in the south will be very marked.

THE PEOPLE MUST APPROVE.

Copenhagen, April 29.—The bill providing for the sale of the Danish West India islands to the United States, as amended by the landsting, came up for discussion in the following today, with the result that the party in the majority submitted a proposal, as follows: "The ridsag (bill, composed of both houses) approves the cession, on condition that the inhabitants of the islands declare in favor thereof by a plebiscite, similar to the one taken in 1867."

TO BREAK UP BEEF TRUST.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 29.—Attorney General Crow began a proceeding last night in the supreme court which is intended to break up the so-called beef trust. He applied for and received from Chief Justice Brigggs of the supreme court an order directing Charles W. Armour, vice president of the Armour packing company, at Kansas City; J. C. Dold, first vice president and principal officer in the state for the J. C. Dold packing company, of Kansas City; O. W. Waller, principal officer in the state and agent for Swift & Co., South St. Joseph; Gust Bisehoff, secretary of the St. Louis Dressing and Provision company, St. Louis, and Walter Pfeiffer, president of the St. Louis Butchers' union, St. Louis, to appear before the supreme court on May 6 and answer such interrogatories as may be asked touching the question of a combination and the regulation of the prices of dressed beef and meat in Missouri. The proceeding is brought under the law of 1899.

FINDS HE ISN'T AN ORPHAN

JOSEPH CAMPBELL LOCATES HIS MOTHER HERE.

Lad an Inmate of Lafayette Orphans' Home Eleven Years—A Happy Reunion.

Joseph Campbell, who came to this city from Lafayette a few days ago in search of work and incidentally to locate, if possible, some of his relatives, has been successful in both quests—he has secured a good position in the Bass foundry and he has found his mother, whom he believed dead. The lad's mother is Mrs. Emma Groves, of 1719 Hanna street.

Eleven years ago Mrs. Groves, who was then Mrs. Campbell, placed her boy, then aged seven years, in the charge of the orphans' home authorities at Lafayette and soon after left Lafayette, coming to Fort Wayne with her daughter.

Believing that her boy would be better off if brought up to a good trade in the home, Mrs. Campbell did not inform the orphanage authorities of her destination when leaving Lafayette, nor did she afterward communicate with them.

Young Campbell recently reached the age limit of inmates of the home and was discharged. He immediately started out to discover, if possible, if he had any relatives living and learned that his mother had gone to Fort Wayne. He arrived in this city a few days ago and immediately began a search, which terminated happily yesterday. Mrs. Groves resides with her daughter, Mrs. John Condit, and the reunion Friday was a most joyful one.

AUTO TANK EXPLODES; 5 HURT.

Worcester, Mass., April 26.—Five persons were injured, one seriously, by the explosion of the gasoline tank of an automobile owned by F. W. Chase, an engineer on the New Haven road. The machine was one of Chase's own construction. He was filling the air pump reservoir which connects with the gasoline exhaust, when a defect in the tank caused a leakage. With a roar that could be heard a quarter of a mile away the tank burst, sending sheets of flame into the air and within a radius of fifteen feet around the automobile. Mr. Chase, three other men, and a woman were all burned. The vehicle was wrecked.

SHARP DROP IN BEEF PRICES.

Kansas City, Mo., April 26.—Following immediately on the heels of the announcement that the government intends to investigate the methods of the beef trust, the prices of the highest classes of beef fell from 1 to 6 cents yesterday. Joins which have been costing 26 cents went to 20 cents; ribs which have been bringing 16 cents fell to 15 and loin butts which have been selling for 12 cents were reduced to 11. Furthermore, the butchers believe the packers are so badly scared that they will not have the courage to make their usual raise in prices next Monday morning.

OLD MAIL CARRIER ILL.

(Kokomo Dispatch.) John Wilson, of Cass county, is lying at his home in Galveston in a precarious condition. On last Friday he suffered a stroke of paralysis and at his advanced age it is doubtful if he will recover. Mr. Wilson is eighty-eight years of age and one of the best known residents of Cass county. Years ago when this state was inhabited by Indians and other dangers of the uncultivated and uncivilized land, Mr. Wilson used to carry the United States mail on horseback from Fort Wayne to Lafayette.

WOMAN PRAYED AT FIRE.

Evansville, Ind., April 26.—The saloon of Gus Werner, in the west part of town, was totally destroyed by fire last night. While the saloon was burning a strange woman appeared, and kneeling on the ground prayed that the place be destroyed. She also prayed that every other saloon and den in town be destroyed. When the fire was over the woman disappeared.

WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.

Liberty, Ind., April 26.—James H. Malear, wife and two children, living west of this place, were poisoned at supper from eating greens, in which a bunch or two of deadly nightshade had found a place through the carelessness of one that had gathered the greens. Mrs. Malear and one of her children are not expected to survive.

OLD PRINTER RETIRES.

Kokomo, Ind., April 26.—Edward W. Freeman, who claims to be the oldest printer in the state, has recently resigned a case in a Kokomo newspaper office, and will leave next week for the Lafayette Soldiers' home, where he will spend the re-

Ask Him

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows the formula, so ask him if there is anything better for purifying the blood, strengthening the digestion, and building up the nerves. Follow his advice, whatever it may be.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla every spring since 1873. As a blood-purifying and nerve-strengthening medicine it cannot be equalled."

S. T. Jones, Wichita, Kans.

11. All druggists. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

mainder of his days. Mr. Freeman is seventy-two years old and has been engaged in the printing business for over fifty years. Until two weeks ago he was able to set 12,000 ems in eight hours.

Mr. Freeman learned the printing trade before the war, and afterward he traveled extensively. He claims he set type in every state in the union, and in every city of any size. He has "held cases" on all the leading papers in Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia. In Garfield's administration he was postmaster at Kokomo.

RATIFY MEXICAN TREATY.

Budapest, April 29.—The lower house of the Hungarian diet today ratified the Austro-Hungarian commercial and consular treaty with Mexico, which lapsed in 1897 and had not since been renewed.

The official Fremdenblatt, of Vienna, announced April 20, 1901, that the friendly rapprochement between Austria-Hungary and Mexico in consequence of the erection of an expository chapel at Queretaro, where Emperor Maximilian was executed in 1867, would result in an early resumption of diplomatic relations between the dual monarchy and the Mexican republic, interrupted since the emperor was shot. The same day a bill was introduced in the congress of Mexico, providing for a renewal of diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary, and an appropriation of \$15,000 was made for the salary of a Mexican minister to Austria-Hungary. June 1, 1901, Count Gilbert Hohenwart was appointed Austrian-Hungarian minister to Mexico.

A government bill arranging for commercial and consular relations between Austria-Hungary and Mexico was adopted, without debate, by the house of the Austrian reichstag, March 18 last.

CAPT. WYNNE'S FINE RECORD.

Washington, April 29.—Capt. Robert Francis Wynne, one of the American officers arrested at Venice, was appointed second lieutenant in the marine corps after joining the District regiment immediately after war with Spain was declared. He was in the fight at Guantanamo and won distinction there and elsewhere in Cuba. He then was assigned to the Oregon and sailed to the Philippines, where he had hard service, chiefly in the nature of outpost duty; was in the battle of Novelda, where he acquitted himself with great credit. He was sent with the marines to China under Major Waller during the siege of the legations; and was in the five days' march to Tien Tsin. Major Waller recommended him for bravery. For fourteen hours during the battle of Tien Tsin he was under fire and Colonel Meade recommended him for gallantry. He was in the long march to Pekin and was made ranking marine fleet officer in recognition of his fine service.

ALL QUIZ MORGAN FOR TIPS.

Paris, April 26.—United States Ambassador Horace Porter entertained J. Pierpont Morgan at dinner at the embassy last evening. Mr. Morgan does not appear to be interesting himself in business matters here, but is bent solely on a holiday. He will go to Aix for a fortnight to recuperate. There is good authority for stating that he has not seen a single business man in Paris. He avoids general society as much as possible, owing, it is said, to the bad form of fellow guests asking for investment tips. Mr. Morgan is said to think that manners have sadly deteriorated. Quite high-class women meeting him for the first time plunge into financial queries.

GAS WAS LEFT BURNING.

Kokomo, Ind., April 29.—A large two-story frame structure at Russia-ville burned yesterday. The first floor was occupied by the Methodist church and the upstairs by the Red Men's lodge. Part of the church furniture was saved, but the Red Men lost everything. Loss about \$1,500, with small insurance. Gas was left burning in the building over night and this caused the fire. The Methodists will now build a handsome new church edifice.

A new case of scarlet fever has been reported at 39 West Fifth street.

PRISON FOR JULIUS EME

SENTENCED FOR FORGERY OF NOTE FOR \$135.

Enters Plea of Guilty and Receives

Two to Fourteen Year Term—

The Court House.

The troubles of Julius J. Eme have ended for a time at least. This afternoon he was brought into the circuit court to answer to an affidavit of information filed by Prosecutor Burick. The affidavit was upon a new discovery and the relatrix, as in previous prosecutions, was Elizabeth Kanning. The note to which he confessed forgery was negotiated with Mrs. Emma Jabas, was for the sum of \$135, bore the date of August 8, 1899, and was purported to have been signed by Elizabeth Kanning. Defendant was represented for prejudicial rights only, by Judge Colerick and A. A. Purman.

Judge O'Rourke yesterday overruled the motion for a new trial in the Branstatter will case.

Abbie E. Fisher sues John D. Fisher for divorce and asks for \$5,000 alimony.

Y. M. C. A. RAISES \$35,000.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 28.—The local Y. M. C. A. has been holding conferences and "boom" meetings to raise the \$35,000 needed to enlarge and improve the Terre Haute club property recently purchased for a new home for the association. Sunday afternoon there was a mass meeting at the Grand opera house, at which J. V. Fairwell, the Chicago merchant, was the principal speaker. State Secretary Stacey and International Field Secretary Ward also have been taking part in the meetings. It is expected to have the \$35,000 subscribed by May 1. W. B. McKee is chairman of a big citizens' committee which has the matter in charge.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

All persons desiring to claim exemptions on mortgages must file their certificates at the auditor's office during the month of April. Office will be open evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock, after the 17th.

Entrance from Calhoun street only.

G. C. A. ORTLEB,

Auditor Allen County Indiana.

14-Th-Th-Fri-Sat-wit

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In re-petition of real estate, Mary A. Mettler, et al., vs. Levi Mettler, et al.

In the Allen Circuit court of Allen county, April term, 1902.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Allen Circuit court of Allen county, Indiana, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, George Zeimner, commissioner, duly appointed by said court, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, being the home- stead of the late Samuel G. Mettler, four and one-half miles east of Mayville, on the Autwary road, near the United Brethren church, on Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, and if not sold on said day, will offer the same for sale from day to day thereafter, until sold, the following real estate, situate in Allen county, Indiana, to-wit:

The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter (except three-quarters of an acre) and the west half of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section number thirty-two (32) north, range number fifteen (15) east.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash on day of sale; one-third in one year from the date of sale, and one-third in two years, the purchaser giving his notes secured by a mortgage on the premises sold to secure said deferred payments, with six per cent interest and attorney's fees.

The Weekly Sentinel.

E. A. K. HACKETT, Editor and Proprietor.
Subscription: In Advance, \$1.00
At End of Year, \$1.50

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1902.

The big beef men assert that there is no trust and therefore do not fear an investigation. They are probably operating under "the gentlemen's agreement." To the consumer, however, a scheme to raise prices by any name makes little difference.

General Smith admits he gave Major Waller orders to slaughter all the natives of Samar over ten years of age, and to make a "howling wilderness" of the interior. But what did General Smith expect was to become of the unslaughtered of the age under ten, helpless as they would be in the midst of a "howling wilderness" and no big folks there?

The present month will probably go on record as the most erratic April within the memory of men now living. Extreme heat and extreme cold have been experienced in nearly every section of the country. Added to these conditions was drought over a vast area of winter wheat country. Now comes the wind, and from all reports the cyclone belt is spreading itself over the land from the Rockies to the Alleghenies.

In view of the fact that both Indiana senators voted for the ship subsidy bill, all attention to that charitable measure from the state republican platform must be regarded as significant. In a roundabout way, of course, the subsidy steel is endorsed, because the doings of the senators are approved. But that was not a courageous way to say that the subsidy is commended to the republicans of Indiana. Both senators, however, did support that bad bill and so far as they represent their party they stand for it.

The republican platform adopted at Indianapolis is striking for but two utterances. One of them demands that trusts operated in restraint of trade or to control prices shall be put to the law and commands the president for his action in this direction, referring, presumably, to the suit against the big railway merger company and to the investigation of the beef trust. The other utterance refers to tariff reform, of the kind, doubtless, the tariff beneficiaries are willing to concede. Why would not a summary of the Babcock bill have answered well as a substitute for both planks?

Senator Rawlins, of Utah, made a strong speech against the Philippine government bill, but he did not add to its force by his vituperation of General Chaffee. General Chaffee is not a villain of any sort. He is a brave soldier, with a splendid record of gallantry, and he has fought in four wars with distinction in each. The kind of talk that Rawlins indulged in is as harmful on the one hand as the extravagant nonsense that until recently General Funston was emitting whenever an audience could be had. It is in the very nature of so radical a question as the Philippine issue to provoke extreme views and warm expressions, but there is no need to be abusive like Rawlins, or bloodthirsty and foolish like Funston.

Every republican platform within the past year or two has denounced "bad trusts," and demanded that there be no interference with those combinations of capital which represent modern industrial development. In point of making distinction every republican platform has been weak. There is no trust that will admit it seeks monopoly to restrain trade and arbitrarily fix prices. Unanimously they will softly plead the most beneficent motives. The beef trust is at present a pointed instance. The big steel trust sells its products to Europe cheaper than to America, declares enormous dividends, enjoys the protection of prohibitive tariffs and controls the steel industry of the United States? Does not it fix prices and restrain trade? What trust does not? They are created for no other purpose, and all this tommyrot about good trusts and bad trusts, and "acute phases of modern economic development" and the like ought to fool no sensible person. With prices on everything consumed in the home up from 25 to 100 per cent., the operation of the trust ought to be fairly well understood and appreciated. So long as there is nothing between the trusts and the people, the trusts will practice extortion and the people will suffer. When the laws interfere effectually, the benefits of this new system of industrial economics will not be all one sided.

Gen. John B. Brooke defends the practice of the "water cure" in the Philippines on the ground that all war is brutal and that such tortures are a piece of it. War is brutal enough, heaven knows, but one of the things civilized humanity has long been engaged in is to make it less so. Tortures, indiscriminate killing and the useless desolation of wide areas of inhabited country show war in the worst of its horrors. That seems to be what

General Brooke is defending. The trouble has been, and it will continue so in all probability, that the military in the Philippines have not been looking beyond the subjugation of the people. McKinley's "benevolent assimilation" meant the restoration of peace and the improvement of the inhabitants. The military idea seems only to have been "to lick them to a finish," and leave civil rule to do what might be possible with what were left, if there should be any when the war was ended. Pretty nearly every army officer who has expressed himself has taken it unkindly that any one in America should entertain anything like humane sentiments toward the Filipinos, and as for differing on principle with the whole Philippine policy of this government, that's treason, for which General Funston would hang all guilty of it higher than Haman. At all events, the president has so far vindicated the clamorous element as to order a court martial of General Smith, to direct an inquiry into the "water cure," and to bid General Funston to keep his mouth shut.

The administration is placed between his diabolical majesty and the deep blue sea by the situation in Mindanao. It is feared that if the murder of our soldiers by the Moros is passed over there will be a most serious loss of prestige not only so far as the natives of Mindanao are concerned, but to some extent throughout the archipelago. If it is thought of consequence to uphold the government's prestige, there is the probability of war with the Moros, who are numerically powerful, very warlike and treacherous and fanatical fighters. This president's reluctance to embark upon another war in the Philippines can be understood.

The Indianapolis Sentinel has been making a crusade against the "mashers" that infest that city, as they do Fort Wayne and all other cities. Some results are noted from this most good work. It was announced some weeks ago that the police of Fort Wayne had been directed to give attention to the "mashers" here, but up to date nothing has come of it. This does not mean that these pests of the public streets have taken alarm and deserted their haunts. They can be seen doing business at their old stands in the same old way and with the same old assurance that it "goes."

Reeves, one of the Cuban postal embezzlers, has been pardoned by Governor General Wood in consideration of his having aided the government with testimony against the other embezzlers. Probably Neely would be willing to do some talking for a similar consideration. Perhaps, however, it may not be so bad for the Munich financial artist. Rathbone is out on bail, Reeves is pardoned and—who knows?

Senator Money has before been the hero of sensational personal encounters. While a member of the house a few years ago he engaged in a very lively rough and tumble affair with Representative Hall, of Missouri. Ink stands were hurled and Money was badly cut in the head. In his trouble with the Washington street car conductor it would look at this distance as though he had the short end of both the moral and physical argument.

With beef selling at prices beyond reach and all provisions prodigiously dear, and various trusts responsible for these conditions, Senator Beveridge's explanation that the trusts harm nobody, but are a beneficent phase of modern economic development, will not fall upon very patient ears. "The people are beginning to understand the trust proposition quite well without explanation of statesmen."

Senator Beveridge's eulogy of President Roosevelt was rather the more striking because of the fact that Senator Fairbanks stood on the same platform from which Beveridge spoke. The president deserved the eulogy, but the eulogist might have tempered it a bit just to show there was no coolness between the Hoosier senators.

General Funston explains that he meant to pay Senator Hear a compliment when he spoke of that venerable statesman as having an "over-heated conscience," that, in short, he believed the senator was deeply sincere, "too sincere," as Funston is quoted as saying. Ah! and again, Oh!

Senator Beveridge can get plenty of the bubble and gurgle of music into his speeches, but when it comes to verbal symphonies, young Fred Landis' "propriety, prunes and prism" style of alliterative oratory is certainly the real, the only real thing.

General Funston, impressed by the president's rebuke of his passionate discussion of public questions, vows he will talk no more. Not even the water cure will move him to speak.

It is very relaxing to know for sure that the government is going to probe the beef trust. But why only the beef trust? Are there not others?

The suspicion is bound to gain ground that this mixed weather is a result of some wild engineer resorting to mixed drinks.

Since the beef trust has raised fresh beef to war prices, people have been urged to eat fish. Whereat, the fish trust begins to get in its work and prepares to drive the people to embrace vegetarian principles.

The president has notified Gen. Fred Funston that he talks too much. The little Kansas fighter will now have to content himself with thinking what he would like to do to Senator Hear and Edward Atkinson.

Three thousand holomen of Samar have surrendered and the insurrection in that island is believed to be effectually wiped out. The natives have probably just heard of General Smith's order to Major Waller.

The hobgoblin of John Bull's dreams just now is J. Pierpont Morgan. With his mighty shipping trust taking definite shape, there is a not altogether unfounded fear that Britannia is getting ready to go out of the wave-ruling business.

There is some promise of relief from the beef trust. The combine simply raised a majority of the people out of the game and the loss on reduced consumption is a deal less than that which would ensue from a lower price. A good many will not buy meat at present prices and many more simply cannot.

The experience of several of the officers and men of the United States cruiser Chicago, who have been sentenced to prison in Venice for disorderly conduct ashore, will no doubt be salutary. Happily such conduct is rare in the American navy, but when it does occur that American sailors commit vandalism in foreign cities, it is quite as well that it should be punished. The Venice authorities were certainly severe enough in dealing with the present cases.

William Waldorf Astor is to be made a British peer in time to cut in at the coronation of Edward VII. He will be created Baron Clivedon of Tynslow, and in name if not in other respects, he will be the peer of any lord in Britain. Astor has proved himself the most conspicuous such who ever had a chance to be something better. In view of all his efforts to secure elevation to the peerage he should be dubbed Clivedon of Stooplow. The king, who is reputed to despise the self-patriated American most cordially, will probably have to lay a brick on his gorge when he bestows the title.

The late J. Sterling Morton will be gratefully remembered for two great efforts. One succeeded splendidly; the other may bear fruit in time. He founded Arbor day and made it popular. He tried to abolish the free distribution of seeds by the government. That labor must be carried to result by some other. Mr. Morton sharply ridiculed the seed distribution joke, for as it is practiced it is little else, and while secretary of agriculture he endeavored to put a stop to this most favorite perquisite of congressmen. Probably there is no class in the country to which the humors of the free seeds institution appeals more sharply than the farmers.

There is revival of the project to build an electric line from Logansport to Kendallville, and recent developments give promise that it will be constructed. From Warsaw to Kendallville the line would serve a great area of rich farming country that is now inconveniently situated as to railway markets. As prospect of the construction of this line brightens, prospect of construction of the Fort Wayne and Tishon the fades away. There is now said to be little probability of that enterprise being brought in any tangible issue this year, if at all. It is much to be regretted. We believe this to be one of the best interurban railway propositions ever considered with reference to Fort Wayne. It does not offer competition with steam railroads, but opens to this city a great section that is now without and badly needs some kind of a railroad service. It is the more disappointing to have this prospect fail, because until lately the promise that the line would be built seemed so flattering.

J. Sterling Morton, whose death has just occurred, was too strenuous a partisan to receive at this time a just estimate of his worth. He had offended too many men with whom he disagreed on public questions. When time has cooled the feelings of such men, Mr. Morton will be remembered and respected for the great work that was in him. He was a tremendously earnest and honest man; so much so, indeed, that it was quite difficult for him to concede possession of the same qualities by an opponent. He was the bitter foe of Mr. Bryan, and perhaps the reason may be found in Mr. Bryan's earlier political successes in Nebraska. At all events, from the campaign of 1896 Mr. Morton fought Mr. Bryan tooth and nail, and a sort of continuous duel was maintained between them. Mr. Morton was an ardent gold standard man, and no demerol was earlier or more vigorous with a denunciation of the Chicago platform and Mr. Bryan than was he. As Mr. Cleveland's secretary of agriculture, Mr. Morton injected some vim into that now executive department. He was a trusted adviser of his chief, and it is not to say too much in de-

claring him one of the most conspicuous and impressive members of the Cleveland ministry. He will be long revered as the founder of Arbor day in this country and when it is remembered how rapidly the forests have been destroyed during the past quarter of a century, his creation of a beautiful and practical sentiment that in time will do much to restore the forests, deserves most glowing praise and a perpetuated memory. It will be well hereafter in all Arbor day observances to let the occasion partake of the character of a memorial of J. Sterling Morton.

The death of Sol Smith Russell leaves Joseph Jefferson as the sole surviving exponent in this country of dramatic comedy. Mr. Russell was an artist in the highest sense of the term and he probably deserves the distinction of having been at the time of his retirement from the stage a short time ago the greatest English-speaking actor of comedy. But he was more than an artist. He was a man of the finest feelings and the most engaging humor. None who ever saw him in any of the roles he made so famous will outlive the delightful impression made by Sol Smith Russell's droll mannerisms and quaint humor. He could run the whole gamut of eccentric human variety and make it real and living and natural. He bettered the stage and he bettered humanity. He never raised a laugh that was not kindly, he never provoked a tear that did not spring from a heart warmed to a glow by the best of human feelings. It is sorrowful that he was not longer spared.

CONGRESSMAN ROBINSON.

Today at Kendallville the Hon. James M. Robinson will receive for the fourth time the splendid tribute of an unanimous nomination at the hands of the democracy of the Twelfth congressional district.

Mr. Robinson is now serving his third term as the representative of the people of this district. He has won his way to a place of prominence and high usefulness in the national house and the people of the district, without regard to party, trust him and admire him. Mr. Robinson is a tireless worker and there never has been a member from this district who displayed more devotion to the interests and wants of his constituents than he has constantly displayed. He has always been prompt, courteous and cheerful in answering the appeals of any of his constituents and giving their requests attention. No call has ever been made on his services as congressman that he has not answered with his best efforts, and it may be said in proof of his influence in Washington that he is usually able to gratify the wants of those who make claim on his services.

Mr. Robinson has come rapidly to the front during the present session as one of the leaders of his party in the house and has borne a distinguished part in the great debates. That he will be re-elected no one questions, and his fourth term will be notable for the achievement of better things for constituents and higher distinctions for himself.

SHOT IN A SALOON BRAWL.

Muncie, Ind., April 28.—In self-defense last evening Harry Kern, 21 years old, shot James L. Tartar, aged 26, and the latter is dying at the hospital with a bullet through the right lung. The men were at the Oland saloon, in the suburb of Whately, quarreling, when Tartar said: "I am from Kentucky," drew a revolver and shot Kern. The second ball plowed a furrow along Kern's right side, just under the skin. Kern then pulled his revolver, a 32-calibre, and fired two shots at Tartar. The second shot took effect. Tartar resides at Jostown, Ky., and has been visiting relatives at Heyworth, five miles north of Muncie. His young wife has been sent for. Tartar does not want his assailant shooting and confessing that he "started something and lost out," but declares that he is too game to die. It is said that some of the spectators that night shots were exchanged. Kern was placed in jail, bond being refused, but the officers are confident the shooting was justifiable on his part.

Two Men Hurt.

C. P. Ewald, of the Pittsburg boiler shop, came near losing an eye Saturday afternoon. He was working about a boiler when a protruding splinter from the lagging struck the eye, cutting the ball and lid, but not, it is believed, permanently injuring the sight. It was lucky that the injury was no worse.

Charles H. Philley, of the blacksmith shop, is laid up with a lame knee. Saturday, while he was working at a steam hammer, the levers which he was holding the iron beneath the hammer flew around and struck him, bruising the limb painfully. He will be off duty awhile.

SHEEP SLAIN BY STORMS.

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 28.—Reports received here from various sections of the state indicate that the unexpected storm of last week killed 12,000 or 13,000 sheep, the losses running from 3 to 10 per cent.

FAVOR AN ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of delegates from all the Christian churches of the county, held Saturday afternoon at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ, it was decided to form a county association and another meeting will be held May 20th at the church in Abbot station, when a permanent organization will be effected. At the meeting Saturday Rev. E. W. Allen, of this city, was elected chairman, and G. G. Wilson, of Harlan, secretary. Speeches

HAVE TO GIVE UP

IT'S ALL OVER WHEN SICK HEADACHE COMES TO YOUNG OR OLD—EVERYTHING STOPS AND NOTHING GOES ON BUT THE SICK HEADACHE.

If anything will engender a disregard for even life itself it is continued or oft-repeated attacks of sick headache. You may be able to partially describe it, but the English language fails to fully do it justice—its misery so concentrated—so condensed—so prostrating that all else is enveloped in its meshes.

Mrs. I. A. Byall, of No. 215 Webster St., Fort Wayne, Ind., says: "I was asked to try Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills as a cure for nervous sick headaches of a painful and long standing type. The medicine which I got at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store, No. 14 Calhoun St., was excellent. The headaches disappeared completely and I am more than pleased."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c a box at dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. See that portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., are on every package.

were made by all the delegates favoring the association plan. A constitution was adopted which provides for three delegates to be elected by each church, the holding of a meeting the third Tuesday in each month with the churches in the association in alphabetical order, the afternoon sessions to be devoted to business and the evening to devotional services, and a general mass meeting once a year, continuing over Sunday.

BURNED HIS TOBACCO.

Marion, Ind., April 29. A. F. Norton, the Marion grocer who runs his place of business as "Christ would run it," has five stores in Grant county and the purchase of some of them recently brought Norton against a difficult problem. When Mr. Norton began enlarging his business by the purchase of other stores and the starting of new ones, he came into possession of a considerable quantity of tobacco, and chewing gum. As he does not handle either, he was puzzled for some time as to what to do with it, but finally decided to store it for further disposition. He accumulated a large amount of it and then made up his mind that he would burn the same. It was rumored that he would make a public bonfire of it, but he didn't. He carried it all to his home and burned it there in one big heap. One man who saw what he termed a waste of a lot of good tobacco protested and told Mr. Norton that he should not destroy it. The man was smoking when he entered the protest and Mr. Norton, while watching the smoke from the fire curling in the air, told the man that was exactly what he was doing, pointing to his cigar.

NO SCHLEY PARADE.

Memphis, Tenn., April 28.—Owing to rain the street parade in honor of Admiral Schley, which was to have taken place at 11 o'clock, was abandoned. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the first public function of the visit will occur at the Auditorium, where the admiral will be presented with a silver service contributed by his admirers in Tennessee and adjoining states. The speech of presentation will be delivered by former Senator Thomas D. Turley. Tonight the admiral will be the guest of honor at a banquet while a committee of ladies will entertain Mrs. Schley.

LOCOMOTIVE BLOWS UP.

Dover, N. J., April 28.—A locomotive attached to a passenger train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad blew up near here today, killing the engineer, George Trimmer, of Washington, N. J., and Fireman Jos. Mayberry, of Port Murray, N. J. The engine turned a complete somersault from the force of the explosion. The first two coaches were thrown on their sides. All the passengers were taken out safely. An examination of the wrecked engine showed the explosion was caused by the water in the boiler becoming too low.

A BAD MAN ARRAIGNED.

Cleveland, April 28.—Tony Deisner, the ex-police court clerk, charged with forgery in connection with the recent voucher raising scandal and also accused of second degree murder, was arraigned in criminal court today. His attorneys filed demurrers to seven of the thirty-eight counts against Deisner. He pleaded not guilty to the remaining. The case was set for May 8th.

WILL INVITE PRESIDENT.

Chicago, April 28.—Benjamin J. Rosenthal, president of the Lake Side club, one of the leading Jewish clubs of the west, left for Washington this afternoon to invite President Roosevelt to attend a luncheon and reception to be given in his honor when he visits Chicago next fall.

RAINS IN THE WEST.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 28.—Central Iowa experienced the benefits of a heavy fall of rain. The storm lasted for three hours and the soil is now in excellent condition.

Kansas City, April 28.—A heavy rain fell last night in southeastern Kansas and southwestern Missouri, accompanied in places by severe hail. At Lawrence, Kan., the water fell in torrents. It improves crop conditions greatly.

SAID TO BE MRS. LUETGERT.

Chicago, April 29.—Mrs. Mary Robbins, who is believed by some to be Mrs. Adolph L. Luetgert, the supposed

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

Expansion.

We believe in expansion. We have been growing for over forty years and haven't stopped yet. Fair dealings, honest goods and the best value giving have built this business to its present size and the good work is still going on.

A Complete Exposition...

Of fashionable summer fabrics will be found here. Just now the dainty wash goods ought to command your attention. They are here in unlimited variety. Sheer cool looking Lawns, Batistes, Dimities and Tissues priced from 10c to 50c a yard.

The more serviceable Gingham, Madras, Cheviots and Percalines in beautiful color effects, splendid values from 7c to 50c a yard.

Shirt Waists Are Ripe.

The shirt waist will be more popular than ever this season. We have provided liberally and can meet all demands. You'll find all the nobby styles, all the correct fabrics, both in white and colored effects here at prices that will astonish you. We start them as low as 50c and up with little jumps to \$8.50 each.

There is Choice Picking...

Here in Tailor-Made Suits, Fine Costumes and Silk Waists, prices have been reduced to insure speedy selling.

In the Silks

There is a great showing of all that is new and desirable. The best Wash Silks, Choice Foulard Silks in exclusive styles, colored Taffeta and fancy Silks, and our sublime qualities of black Silks all at right prices.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

VARICOCELE!

Have You Got It? We Will Cure You In Five Days.



Do not waste time taking medicine, applying local applications, electric belts or suspensories. You burn your money. That kind of treatment will never cure you. Never a day passes without a number call at our office suffering from this terrible malady, Varicocele, telling us their misfortune of falling in hands of quacks; been treating with them from one to five years—spending a small fortune and now worse than before taking their treatment.

GENTLEMEN, WAKE UP!

The pleasures of life are slipping through your fingers. Come to us and be cured.

It matters not by whom you have been treated, how long a sufferer or how bad a Varicocele you have; we will cure you just as sure as 2 and 2 are 4. If we don't, not one cent will it cost you. Our treatment for Varicocele is painless, no cutting, no blood and will not stop you a day from your daily work. If you are a sufferer from Varicocele, call at our office and we will gladly explain our method of curing this malady. This will cost you nothing and we will explain to your own satisfaction that WE CURE VARICOCELE TO STAY CURED.

\$500.00 FORFEIT

1st. For any case of Varicocele we accept and fail to cure.
2nd. To any one we have treated for any trouble and not satisfied.
3rd. For any case of Hydrocele we cannot cure in five (5) minutes.

4th. For any case of NERVOUS DEBILITY, MENTAL DEPRESSION, SEXUAL WEAKNESS, DISCHARGES of every kind, ULCERS or sores on any part of body, Stricture, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder troubles, or any Chronic, NERVOUS, BLOOD, SKIN, SPECIAL OR PRIVATE DISEASE we accept and fail to cure.

WE ARE HERE TO STAY, and you take no chances treating with us. Reference—Banks, Newspapers and the best business and professional men in the city.

Delays are fatal. Consult us at once. Consultation free to all. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays 9 a. m. to 12 m.

DR. GASAWAY & CO.,

The Reliable Specialists, 203 1/2 E. BERRY ST., FORT WAYNE, IND.

murdered wife of the sausage maker, was taken into custody yesterday by Detective Blais, because of the strong suspicion that attaches to her case.

Mrs. Robbins had intended leaving the Alma Mott home, 589 Austin avenue, in which she was taken about six weeks ago, but the chain of circumstantial evidence seemed so strong to Attorney Lawrence Harmon, who defended Luetgert, and to a number of other persons interested, that a hurried conference was held and it was decided to hold the woman until further investigation can be made. The woman had apparently conflicting stories, but insisted that she is not Mrs. Luetgert. Mrs. Harmon asserts that he is more than ever convinced she is Mrs. Luetgert, and Detective Blais also declared

WANTS TO BE CONSUL.

The Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal telegraphs his newspaper as follows: "Prof. Julius A. Bonn, of Biloxi, Miss., formerly of Fort Wayne, is here, a candidate for consul to Cienfuegos, Cuba. He is a son-in-law of the late Congressman White, of Fort Wayne."

Mr. and Mrs. F. Howenstein have returned from Apple Creek, Ohio, where Mrs. Howenstein was called six weeks ago on account of the illness of her father, who died last week.

THE COURT NEWS.

John C. Hursh sues C. C. Grubb et al. on notes and accounts aggregating \$3,700. The complaint alleges that Mr. Grubb and et al. do business under the firm name of Grubb & Co. at Harlan and that he was in their employ from April 18, 1894, to February 1, 1901, and for his services he was to receive \$5 per week. Of the aggregate wages claimed to be due him, including interest, he claims \$3,575 remain unpaid; a \$28 and a \$40 note make up the difference when the costs are reckoned. Somebody is evidently up against something.

Charles E. Somers sues Edward Tunk et al. on notes for \$150.

James Mulharen, the young fellow bound over from the municipal court on Monday on a charge of burglary, declined to withdraw his plea of guilty when given an opportunity by Judge O'Rourke, and in consequence, being over 16 years of age, he was sentenced to Jeffersonville reformatory, two to fourteen years. Levi Kavanaugh, his companion in depredation, was also arraigned Wednesday and pleaded guilty to petit larceny. He was sent over one to three years.

Anna Drevolbiss has been divorced from Clarence Drevolbiss by Judge O'Rourke.

The new grand jury has not yet been ordered in by Judge O'Rourke.

On Thursday at 9:37 Tunney Bert Smith and Patrolman Charles Spillner left for Jeffersonville, having in charge three prisoners, sentenced to the state reformatory during the week. James Mulharen, burglary, two to fourteen years; Levi Kavanaugh, petit larceny, one to three years; and William Franks, grand larceny, two to fourteen years.

Henry B. Houts commenced proceedings against John B. Kelly, S. M. Hench and Sheriff Stout to prevent execution on a judgment secured by the defendants in 1890 in favor of relatives to the action not named as plaintiffs.

Wilhelmina Witte et al. sue Wilhelm Kollenburg to recover on notes and mortgages to the amount of \$4,000.

John H. Birtman has been appointed guardian of Henry Rinker, and qualified as such guardian.

Joseph Haas has commenced suit against William S. Rogers, of New Haven, for \$80 on account.

Lee Ninde has qualified as the executor of the estate of his father, the late L. M. Ninde.

Charles McKinnon, executor, has filed a petition in this circuit court to be allowed to mortgage real estate, and directs his petition against Andrew Donnelly et al., who are heirs with interests in the executorship.

The divorce case of Emma Miller vs. Emiel Miller has been dismissed, a reconciliation having been effected, street switch the car on which he was riding collided with a car coming in the opposite direction and from the force of that collision he was thrown to the ground with sufficient violence to cause the breaking of three ribs on one side and two on the other besides which he sustained four distinct ruptures; he was incapacitated from work for over a year, incurred bills for doctors' fees, medicines and treatment at St. Joseph hospital to the amount of \$850 and was generally damaged to the extent of \$5,000, for which sum he asks damages.

Theodore Hardendorf was injured in the same accident and claims damages on the same grounds. He sustained, the alleges, eight rib fractures, a broken right arm, dislocation of both shoulders, dislocation of one wrist, and a broken clavicle. His attendance bill was \$500 and he claims \$6,000 damages.

In the case of Nora Bouse a retrax for the state vs. Otto Bouse on a charge of wife desertion the jury last Judge Hench Saturday afternoon filed two suits for damages against the Fort Wayne Traction company.

The first was on behalf of John Kimble, who claims damages in the sum of \$5,000 and the other was in behalf of Theodore Hardendorf, who claims damages in the sum of \$6,000. Both the causes for action for damages occurred on the same day, May 30, 1900. In the Kimble case the allegation is that on May 30, 1900, the plaintiff was a passenger on a traction company car and had paid his fare for safe carriage to his destination; at a Main Friday returned a verdict for Mrs. Bouse awarding damages in the sum of \$300. The trial was a rather protracted one, the evidence was mostly unsavory and certainly not fit for publication and the attorneys in making their pleas did not mince matters, but called things by their right names. A. H. Bittenger was counsel for the retrax and his plea to the jury was pointed and eloquent. His closing address was really out of the usual order and drew laughter and tears from the jury and others present, the others being principally composed of women who seemed to relish the unpalatable mess dished out during the trial. It is not often the court representative of The Sentinel goes out of his way to compliment an attorney upon his pleadings at the bar, but in this instance will break an unestablished rule to say

that his effort unquestionably produced the result above quoted. Fred Blaising answered his citation to appear to answer to contempt of the superior court Friday afternoon. He explained that he did not realize that he was in contempt and upon his promise to deliver the child in dispute to his wife the contempt proceedings were not pushed. A statement made by a contemporary that he and his wife are divorced is erroneous. Henry Nees, sr., recently declared insane, has been accepted by the authorities at the Richmond asylum. In proceedings supplementary to execution instituted by J. P. Slater vs. James Taft, Judge Aiken on Saturday found for the plaintiff in the sum of \$508.13 and ordered that certain undesignated persons at Portland, Ind., found indebted to the defendant, be ordered to pay into court the amount of their indebtedness, to be applied upon the foregoing judgment. In the circuit court the case of William C. Walker vs. J. G. Brudi was withdrawn from the jury, whereupon the jury was discharged until next Thursday. Charles E. Kendrick has commenced proceedings against William A. Diffeenderfer to recover on a mechanic's lien for \$175. Frank B. Phillips has filed his final report as executor of the estate of Caroline W. Phillips. Bids for the Johnson ditch in Lake township and for the Harbor ditch in Wayne, once rejected, were opened by Auditor Orleib Saturday. The Blaisings of New Haven, continue to keep the superior court pretty busy. This morning Grace Blaising filed a petition before Judge Aiken asking that her husband, Frederick Blaising, be restrained from interfering with her in any way. She alleges that she has been persecuted by her husband, her husband's father and her husband's sister, Alice Blaising. She says that she has a divorce complaint pending and that since the filing of those proceedings she has been subjected to continual abuse; that her husband has occasionally beaten her, threatened her, has taken her child away from her and continues to threaten her with bodily harm. She therefore prays that the court restrain her husband, the said Frederick Blaising, from in any way interfering with her or her child, and be enjoined from entering upon the premises of her father, with whom she has now taken refuge. The court upon hearing the arguments granted a restraining order against the defendant and fixed the date for final hearing upon May 2.

CONDEMNED IN MISSOURI AND CONFISCATED IN NEW YORK.

Judge Clarke of St. Louis has convicted and fined heavily a number of grocers for selling baking powders containing alum.

The week before the health department of New York seized a quantity of stuff being sold for baking powder which they found was made from alum mixed with ground rock, and dumped it into the river.

The health authorities are thus taking effective means to prevent the introduction into our markets of injurious substitutes in place of wholesome baking powders.

As alum costs only two cents a pound, there is a great temptation for those manufacturers who make substitutes and imitation goods, to use it. Alum baking powders can be detected by the health authorities by chemical analysis, but the ordinary housekeeper, whose assistance in protecting the health of the people is important, cannot make a chemical examination. She may easily know the alum powders, however, from the fact that they are sold at from ten to twenty cents for a pound can, or that some price—like a spoon, or glass, or piece of crockery, or wooden ware—is given with the powder as an inducement.

As the people continue to realize the importance of this subject and consumers insist on having baking powder of established name and character, and as the health authorities continue their vigorous crusades, the alum danger will, it is hoped, finally be driven from our homes.

LOCAL LINES.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Pat Kelly, of West Williams street, a son.

Miss Martha Staub is home from Bluffton to spend her vacation.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Abe Weil, of West Wayne street—a twelve-pound boy.

Dr. H. H. Zimmerman, of Cedarville, graduated last week from the Indiana Medical college at Indianapolis. Dr. Zimmerman has taken nine years' preparation for his profession and is well equipped for his work.

Leonard Morgan, a traveling man sent over from the Allen circuit court last year for a term of two to four years for forgery, has been released from prison and since last January has been on the road engaged in legitimate pursuits. His forgeries were committed under great stress and after his confinement his conduct was so exemplary that a speedy commutation of his sentence followed. He was a casual visitor to Fort Wayne Sunday and his old friends congratulated him upon his new life with unaffected sincerity.

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

The republicans of Wells county hold their convention June 14.

Thieves ransacked the depot at Warren in broad daylight Sunday, securing \$12.

Bluffton has abandoned the purpose to use a voting machine at the city election next week.

Goshen has invited Senator Beveridge to deliver the Fourth of July oration in that city. It is believed he will accept.

The republican congressional convention at Wabash will be held in a tent spread in the city park. The date is May 21.

William Faust is dead at Huntington at the age of eighty-six. He was one of the pioneer residents of that city and a man of considerable means.

Two lamps in the home of J. M. Enfield, at Huntington, exploded simultaneously Sunday night and a big fire damage was narrowly averted.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fraze, estranged for twenty years, have been reunited at Davis, Laporte county, and vow they will now live happily again.

The farm residence of R. C. Lewin, in Wells county, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday. The blaze originated from a defective flue and the loss will be \$1,200.

Dr. Burraker, a leading physician of Servin, a Wabash county village, has begun wholesale prosecutions against citizens of the place for violations of quarantine regulations during a recent smallpox scare.

Mrs. Walter Lesh, of Markle, was seriously burned Saturday while cleaning a staid cloth with gasoline. She was working too near a stove and the vapors were ignited. A year ago Mrs. Lesh was accidentally shot by her husband.

Denton Jarrett, a section hand employed at Warren, was taken sick with smallpox and driven from town by the health officer, according to his own story. He walked nine miles to Liberty Center, where he has been quarantined in an empty house.

The Kokomo police stopped the elopement Saturday of Edward Vaughn and Maud Vickory by arresting them at the Pennsylvania station just as they were about to leave. Vaughn has a wife and three children. Miss Vickory is of good family.

Elkhart sports are willing to back with money their fellow citizen, John Outerson, as the prize sleeper of the state. He is driver of a meat wagon and fell asleep while making his rounds. His horse stopped on the street car track and a car hit the vehicle, badly wrecking it, but the somnolent driver slept peacefully on in spite of the shock.

A wholesale jail delivery at Wabash was stopped because of discovery of the plot by Sheriff Stewart's little boy. The lad was outside the jail and noticed a bolt fall from an upper window. He made an examination of the window and found a man sawing at the bars, and immediately alarmed his father, who investigated and saw that several bars had been severed.

The music of a graphophone led to the arrest of boy thieves and the location of their storehouse at Michigan City. A graphophone was stolen some time ago and the music that came daily and nightly from such an instrument at the home of Mrs. Julia Wright caused an investigation, the machine was identified, and in the basement of the house was found a dry-load of plunder, presumably stolen by Mrs. Wright's young sons.

Hartford City is likely to be the home of a co-operative store, on account of the prevailing high prices. A movement is on foot among the glassworkers of that city to organize a co-operative company with a capital of \$25,000 to conduct a general store for the benefit of the shareholders. The shares are placed at \$25 each and limited to ten shares to a person. A capitalist of that city has agreed to erect them a suitable building.

The fair association at Decatur is preparing to erect new buildings upon its grounds. Fire in the Closs jewelry store at Decatur Saturday evening caused a damage of \$300.

Mrs. Sallie Bunker, a pioneer of Huntington county, died on Sunday at the age of 80 years.

Joseph Younce, 21 years of age, residing at Eaton, feared he had committed suicide by shooting.

William L. Oliver, aged 32, is dead at Mishawaka. He was a brother of the South Bend plow maker, had resided there fifty years and was wealthy.

Thomas Frame, of Hamlet, was killed Monday by a Pennsylvania train near Bourbon. He was walking on the track and did not hear the approach of the engine.

Charles E. Comstock, a former resident of Roanoke, died a few days ago near Grand Rapids, as the result of poisoning from an ivy vine while at work on his farm last summer.

Plymouth was without electric light less than a week. The plant burned on Tuesday and the owners were so expeditious in replacing the outfit that current from a temporary equipment was turned on Monday.

Dr. Anna Grover Kaufman, of Goshen, while using the telephone at Elkhart during a severe storm Friday night, was knocked senseless and remained so for ten minutes, and has since greatly suffered from the stroke, being partly paralyzed.

James O'Keefe, 97 years of age, who died in the Adams county infirmary Saturday evening, had an unusual career. Born in Ireland in 1805, O'Keefe assisted in launching the Great Eastern and helped to lay the first cable across the Atlantic ocean. He was a sailor for fifty years. Two of his sons reside in Australia and are wealthy, but the old man had carefully kept from them all information as to his whereabouts and died in the poor house.

BLUE MONDAY FOR SEVERAL POLICE COURT PRESENTS A CROP OF JAGSTERS.

John Haskens Sent to Jail for Getting Drunk—Others Sent Over for Same Offense.

Judge Dretbelbiss took another turn at the wheel of justice this morning and ground out some short orders in grab counter style. John Haskens was present in more volume than he ever showed up anywhere before. He had bumps on his face that weighed several pounds apiece and the congealed blood which surrounded his left eye would have filled a two-pullon milk can if properly adulterated. Mr. Haskens did some plov-ing on the corner of Calhoun and Berry streets yesterday morning and in course of events tried to bump the curbing off the Aveline house corner. The curbing is still there, slightly damaged, and Colonel Haskens is at the county jail for a period of eleven days.

Cecil C. Chalmers pleaded guilty to a plain charge of intoxication and was sent over for eleven days. A more serious charge, of an unmentionable character, had been framed up for him, but evidence was lacking so it was allowed to pass for a time. He and another fellow were found under questionable circumstances in an alley on Sunday morning, but the other fellow got away and until he can be found no further action will be taken.

Andrew Gilbride when called to answer to a charge of intoxication presented a fetching plea that he was an old soldier and consequently not used to liquor of the Fort Wayne brand. He admitted that he had shot in one or two wars, but promised on the word of a veteran never to do it again. He said that he was in-finitely drunk, anyway, and could not understand how it was that the officer looked him up. The arresting officer explained that the defendant had been hanging around the Nickel Plate depot for hours and was forever trying to kick up a row with somebody who had a right to be there. The officer took him out of the station once and started him away, but when he returned he found his same old Uncle Andrew occupying the front pew with the same old slate. Then Andrew was locked up. Soon after the officer finished his statement Mr. Gilbride was locked up again, this time for eleven days.

John Lew was drunk—unmistakably drunk—and he admitted it. When asked to plead to the charge he hesitated—evidently deliberated—and then said: "Vell, yes. I wor down py Sharley Clark's und byed some beer und den dere was noddin but treatin und treatin und treatin und I got mineself full. Over," this said meditatively, with a forefinger laid melancholically along the right side of his nose, "if you can tech me up easy, I wish you would do de best vot you can." The judge was visibly impressed and said he would make it just an even \$11.

A stone was thrown through a Nickel Plate train at Glasgow avenue yesterday and the officers are trying to round up the offender.

Officer Borgman was on the sick list last night and did not report for duty.

Officer Thoma picked up a bicycle at Dreier's drug store last night which had been left standing there for about four hours.

Yesterday an officer from Alliance came to the city to take charge of O. H. Perry, the young runaway who was claimed by his father on Saturday and delivered into his care by the authorities. The Alliance officer was much surprised when he learned that young Perry had gone away. "Why, thunder," said he, "I want that fellow on three charges of larceny and two for burglary and now his old man has stolen a march on me." Superintendent Gorsline informed the Ohio officer that he should have notified him that he wanted the boy on a criminal charge, in which case he would have been held, but that as it was he delivered him to his father who, in default of any other claim, was his proper custodian.

Sidney, Oscar and Elihu Turner are being inquired for by J. A. Blair, an attorney of Asheville, N. C.

CURRIE COMMERS.

Miss Emma May Commers, of Payne, Ohio, and Charles W. Currie, of this city, were united in marriage last evening by Rev. J. C. Brekinridge at the home of J. F. Carey. Mr. and Mrs. Currie will reside in Findlay.

OVERPOWERED SERVANT.

Laporte, Ind., April 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Farry Gard, of Wellsboro, Laporte county, were at church last night when three men appeared at the house and asked the colored servant if Mr. Gard, who is a Baltimore and Ohio station agent, was at home. On being told that he was not they rushed in, overpowered and choked her into insensibility and then ransacked the rooms, securing jewelry, silverware, cash and checks to the

WANT A SULTANA MONUMENT.

EFFORT TO GET CONGRESS TO MAKE APPROPRIATION.

A New York Survivor of the Disaster Tells of the Catastrophe at the Close of the War.

New York state has an only "survivor," just the same as Fort Wayne has. Fort Wayne's "only," as has often been stated, is Louis Schirmeyer, and for the entire state of New York, James Stevens, a live stock dealer, whose residence is at East Buffalo, N. Y., claims the solitary distinction. Mr. Stevens is an earnest advocate of the bill now before congress to appropriate \$50,000 to build a monument to those unmarried dead who went down in the waters of the Mississippi on that dreadful night. He is enthusiastic and has contributed money and influence toward the success of the bill. His figures are at variance with those of the government and many of his fellows, but his story is good and interesting to those who have never read it. The New York Journal of the 20th inst. has the following referring to Mr. Stevens and his opinion of the proposed monument as well as some of the recollections of the Sultana disaster:

James Stevens, the only survivor in New York state of the explosion of the steamer Sultana, near Memphis, Tenn., on the night of April 27, 1865, declares that success will probably come to the movement under way to have congress appropriate \$50,000 for a monument in memory of the 1,457 soldiers whose lives were lost in that disaster. Mr. Stevens has been in Washington to appear before the committee having the matter in charge.

The explosion was the greatest disaster of the War of the Rebellion and more horrible than any battle. It has been lost to sight principally because it took place so soon after the assassination of President Lincoln. A Confederate soldier who placed powder in the coal caused it, and recently confessed to the deed on his deathbed.

Mr. Stevens, who is now nearly 62 years old, and is a live stock dealer in East Buffalo, relates a stirring tale of his experience in the explosion.

In April, 1865, 2,000 soldiers left the prison, with Stevens among them. At Memphis the Sultana was loaded with coal. Then the boat proceeded up the river, while Stevens and other soldiers sought sleep and rest. About seven miles above the city the explosion occurred.

"Many of the soldiers were thrown into the river," said Mr. Stevens. "Others managed to get hold of timbers or planks and thus saved their lives. It required something to hang to, as the current was swift and you could not swim to the shore, the soldiers carrying you away each time you attempted it."

"I remained on the boat until the heat drove me off. I decided that it was better to die through drowning than to be burned to death. I commenced swimming dog-fashion, but my strength soon gave out and I yelled for help. Charles Tabor, whose life I saved while in prison, came to my relief. He swam from a bale of straw, grabbed me by the hair and with the other hand lifted me up on top. We went down the river until a boat came down and took us off."

"The soldiers who could not get planks or chairs were drowned. I saw many go down and was powerless to help them. We were taken to a hospital in Memphis, where the Sisters of Charity gave us enough to eat and drink for ten days, and then we went north to Columbus, D., and were discharged."

Mr. Stevens says that about eighty survivors of the explosion are now alive. There have been reunions held on the date of the explosion for many years, and the next one will take place at Fort Wayne, Ind. The old soldiers are now scattered in various parts of the country.

Speaking of the bill, Mr. Stevens remarked:

"The measure should receive the support of every congressman. It will carry down to history the explosion and the men whose lives were sacrificed by it. The thing was almost forgotten because of Lincoln's sudden death; every one was thinking of Lincoln then."

"The very day we took the boat at Memphis we heard of the president's death. I never saw a body of men who were more prostrated. A hundred defeats would not have left the same impression on them."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Makes

Hot

Breads

Whole-

some

Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls, and muffins.

Amount of \$400. When the servant revived the robbers had departed. Although she gave the alarm at once no trace of the thieves has been discovered. Bloodhounds were placed on the trail without success. Tramps are believed to have committed the act.

DURNELL-SHANNON.

Miss Bertha Shannon, of New Haven, and John Durnell, of this city, were united in marriage by Rev. S. Wagenhals, of Trinity Lutheran church, at his home. The guests were relatives of the couple. After the ceremony a wedding repast was served at the home of Mrs. Carey, on Barr street. Guests from out of the city were Mrs. Sarah Tenney, of Grand Rapids; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Salile, of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Shackie, of St. Louis.

GILLIOM-BAILLIE.

Miss Anna Y. Baillie and George M. Gilliom were united in marriage last evening by Rev. J. Webster Bailey, of Plymouth Congregational church. There were no attendants. The announcement will come as a surprise to their many friends, as

NEW GOLD FIELD IN ALASKA.

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Bluffton News: Mrs. Max Schoenline and son Earl are in Fort Wayne for a visit of a week.

A PUZZLE PICTURE.

MISSING STRIP PICTURE.

CUT OUT AND FIT IN MISSING STRIP.

HE GO T OFF.

"Boss, kin I git off tomorrow?"

"Why?"

"Dar's a nigger gwine to git married, an' I ought to see him fru."

"Who is he?"

"Mahself, sah."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Makes

Hot

Breads

Whole-

some

Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls, and muffins.

Amount of \$400. When the servant revived the robbers had departed. Although she gave the alarm at once no trace of the thieves has been discovered. Bloodhounds were placed on the trail without success. Tramps are believed to have committed the act.

DURNELL-SHANNON.

Miss Bertha Shannon, of New Haven, and John Durnell, of this city, were united in marriage by Rev. S. Wagenhals, of Trinity Lutheran church, at his home. The guests were relatives of the couple. After the ceremony a wedding repast was served at the home of Mrs. Carey, on Barr street. Guests from out of the city were Mrs. Sarah Tenney, of Grand Rapids; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Salile, of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Shackie, of St. Louis.

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ROYAL BAKING

PROSPECT BRIGHT

DEMOCRATS LIKELY TO CONTROL NEXT HOUSE.

HON. J. M. ROBINSON HOME

HE TALKS OF CONGRESSIONAL SITUATION.

REPUBLICANS DEMORALIZED

PARTY IN CONGRESS SPLIT ON GREAT QUESTIONS.

Congressman Robinson, active, cheery and vigorous as always and looking the picture of health, arrived in the city late Monday afternoon and pretty nearly every available moment of his time since his arrival has been occupied in greeting friends. Mr. Robinson came primarily to attend the convention at Kendallville today, where he will be renominated.

When a reporter for The Sentinel visited Mr. Robinson's home, on East Main street, this morning and asked concerning the general congressional situation, Mr. Robinson said:

"The political situation in Washington is a study from a republican standpoint. It is a very usual thing in the house to see a hurrying and a scurrying of the leaders of the dis-jointed elements into which the party has been broken in their efforts to enforce some policy of the most ordinary affairs in congress. Breaches can ordinarily be easily healed when they involve individual disappointments or a thwarting of individual preference for some party candidate, but when it comes to forming a great national policy, and the republicans themselves in different sections are divided, and each member must support the sentiments of his district or be overthrown, one can readily see the embarrassment under which the republican congressional committee is laboring in their efforts to secure a majority in the next congress."

GIVES SOME CASES.

Mr. Robinson cited the cases of Babcock, of Wisconsin, who was renominated by his district, but the convention failed to endorse the administration; of Tawney, of Minnesota, who was deposed from his place as the "whip" of the house because he bolted his party on the Cuban bill. He continued:

"The republican senators from Vermont, Iowa and Wisconsin bolted Mark Hanna's ship subsidy bill in the senate, and members of the house from those states, as well as some of the Indiana members, like Judge Crumpacker, are ready to vote against it when it comes up. McCall, of Massachusetts, on the ways and means committee, denounces the practice and urges the danger of placing large deposits of the government money in national banks; asks when it will be withdrawn and from what banks; whether they will claim that it will produce a money stringency in the money centers where the money is held and loaned out to the people. Littlefield, of Maine, is getting ready for a bolt against the house administration. Judge Crumpacker, of Valparaiso, who has already shown his feelings about the same lines, will be an able lieutenant, as will many others of the republican members. Sibley, who was favorably mentioned as a gubernatorial candidate in Pennsylvania, voiced the sentiments of the democrats in the house and the senate, who will propose a substitute on the Philippine matter, and he will be supported by a considerable contingent of republicans who openly acknowledge the impolicy and destructive consequences of the present regime in the Philippines. Mr. Sibley's open denunciation in the house yesterday will be an opening wedge and a welcome relief to others who will now boldly express themselves as they heretofore privately have on that policy."

MAJORITY DEMOLISHED.

"The most disorganized and demoralized condition exists today among the republicans in congress, and it has had no parallel, according to the statements of republican newspapers, in the past twenty years. The republican congressional committee, the speaker and his lieutenants confess this. The breach is evidently widening and shrewd observers think there is little hope of closing up the gap. The democrats, with singular felicity, have united and present a solid front on the cardinal issues of trusts, Philippine policy and ship subsidy, all of which augurs well for our party, for they have assurances of sufficient support from republican members and the republican press, and in my judgment are fortified by the sentiment of the people. I think the prospect of the democrats carrying the next house of representatives is good."

Mr. Robinson expects to leave Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock on his return to Washington.

DEWEY USED NO LIQUOR.

Canton, Ohio, April 29.—Boys in a Sunday school class at the First Presbyterian church taught by Mrs. Carrie Herspool did not like some of

liquor that we could have given the doctrine in a temperance lesson because, they said, Dewey and his men at Manila had taken liquor while in the fight. Mrs. Herspool wore Admiral Dewey and received a reply which says:

"Dear Madam: I am very glad to have an opportunity of correcting the impression which you say prevails among your Sunday school scholars that the men on my fleet were given liquor every twenty minutes during the battle of Manila bay."

"As a matter of fact, every participant, from myself down, fought the battle of Manila bay on coffee alone. The United States laws forbid the taking of liquor aboard ship except for medical uses and we had no men had it been desired to do so."

"Very Truly Yours,
"George Dewey."

WILLIAM M'K. OSBORNE DEAD

WAS CONSUL GENERAL TO LONDON SINCE 1897.

Had Long Been Ill of Bright's Disease—Was a Cousin of Late President McKinley.

London, April 29.—United States Consul General Osborne died at his residence in Wimbledon at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Osborne's death was not a surprise to his friends. He had been confined to his home since November last, suffering from Bright's disease and dropsy, which latterly affected his heart. He was conscious until near the end. The deceased had never been absolutely well since he arrived in England.

William McKinley Osborne was appointed consul general at London by President McKinley on March 18, 1897. He was born at Girard, Ohio, in 1842. Later he removed to Boston. Mr. Osborne was a cousin of the late President McKinley.

EVANS MAY GET PLACE.

Washington, April 29.—There is a probability that Commissioner of Pensions Evans will be offered the position of consul general to London to succeed William McKinley Osborne, whose death was announced this morning. White house officials are reticent in regard to the matter as is also Mr. Evans, but there is reason to believe that the president would very much like to have him accept it and the chances are decidedly in favor of its being offered to him.

The state department today received the following cablegram from Vice and Deputy Consul General Westcott, dated London:

"Deeply regret to report death this morning of General William McKinley Osborne."

DEUTSCHLAND'S CAPTAIN DIES.

New York, April 29.—Emil L. Boas, the New York agent of the Hamburg-American line, received a dispatch from Hamburg today saying that Captain A. Albers, of the steamer Deutschland, died this morning of apoplexy. No particulars were received, but Mr. Boas believes that the stroke was brought about by the excitement incident to the accident to the ship. Captain Albers was the commodore of the Hamburg-American line fleet and had been in command of the Deutschland since she first went into commission in July, 1900.

PALMA MEETS GEN. MASO.

Havana, April 29.—President-elect Palma left Bayama yesterday for Manzanillo. At Yara he met Gen. Bartolome Maso, the candidate of the democratic party for the presidency of Cuba, but who withdrew from the campaign, and received an affectionate greeting from him. Gen. Maso pledged his support to the president-elect. The reception accorded Senor Estrada Palma at Manzanillo outdid any thus far tendered him. The entire Spanish colony turned out in his honor.

MRS. RODIBAUGH ASKS DIVORCE

Wabash, Ind., April 29.—A sensation was caused here yesterday by the filing of an action for divorce in the Wabash circuit court by Mrs. Emma Rodibaugh, wife of A. M. Rodibaugh, one of the leading business men of Wabash. Mrs. Rodibaugh alleges that her husband for months has rendered her life miserable by pouting at home and occasionally in fits of temper abusing her. She claims he charges her with infidelity. They were married in 1900. Mrs. Rodibaugh asks for a decree and \$4,000 alimony. Her suit will be contested by the defendant.

Bluffton News: Mrs. W. H. Daniel, of Fort Wayne, will be here next Sunday morning to deliver an address on behalf of the ladies' foreign missionary society of the Methodist church.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, April 29.—July wheat opened 1/8c higher to unchanged at 75 1/2c to 75 3/4c on cables that were firm compared to the break here yesterday and on the continued absence of rain in Kansas. In Illinois, Missouri, Indiana and much of the Ohio valley copious rains were reported, but Topeka sent word that the clear dry condition was as bad as before the recent rains in most of the wheat district. North Dakota reported the ground so wet that plowing would be delayed until the middle of May unless the weather turned very warm. That state also feared a small acreage in the valley country. This weather news, together with denials that the northwest and the southwest were getting increased deliveries from farmers started a fair buying movement. The premium at New York of 6 1/2c for shipping over the Chicago May price was bullish. July wheat easily worked up to 75c and held the advance firmly. Local receipts were liberal at 73 cars, 1 of contract grade. Northwestern receipts, however, were still small, Minneapolis and Duluth reporting 135 cars, a total for the three points of 203 cars against 236 last week and 329 a year ago.

Wheat continued to fluctuate somewhat daily and July touched 75 1/2c up, at 75 3/4c to 75 1/2c.

Heavy rains in the corn belt which are expected to increase offerings of corn and slightly lower English cables did not serve to depress corn today. On the contrary July opened 1/8c to 1/4c higher at 68 1/2c to 69c on an improved demand. The big bill house which is credited with heavy holdings of July for Wall street began buying again and on the influence of the good cash demand July prices worked up to 64 1/2c to 64 3/4c and fluctuated between that price and 64c. Receipts were 128 cars.

The position of the leading bill house held corn firm, although business was dull. July closed 1/4c to 1/2c higher at 63 1/2c to 63 3/4c.

Oats were quiet and steady. Heavy receipts and the general rains started some small selling and prices were slightly easier, but a small demand spring up and steadied the market. July opened unchanged at 37c and made no early changes. May started 1/8c lower at 42 1/2c, eased to 42 1/4c and sold up again to 42 1/2c. Receipts were 286 cars.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows: Wheat—April, 74 1/4c; May, 74 1/4c; July, 75 1/2c to 75 3/4c; Sept., 74 1/4c; Dec., 76 1/4c to 76 1/2c.

Corn—April, 62 1/2c; May, 62 1/2c; July, 63 1/4c to 63 1/2c; Sept., 62 1/4c to 62 1/2c; Dec., 64 1/4c.

Oats—April, 42 1/2c; May, 42 1/2c; July, 34 1/4c to 34 1/2c; new, 36 1/2c to 36 3/4c; Sept., 29 1/2c; new, 31 1/2c; Dec., 30 1/2c; new, 32 1/2c.

Pork—April, \$16.77 1/2; May, \$16.77 1/2; July, \$17.00; Sept., \$17.12 1/2.

Lard—April, \$10.05; May, \$10.05; Sept., \$10.22 1/2.

Ribs—April, \$9.42 1/2; May, \$9.42 1/2; July, \$9.50; Sept., \$9.57 1/2.

Flax—Cash N. W., \$1.70; S. W., \$1.67; May, \$1.69; Sept., \$1.33.

Rye—May, 55 1/4c to 55 1/2c; July, 56 1/4c.

Barley—Cash, 64c to 70c.

Timothy—Sept., \$5.10.

Clover—Cash, \$3.30.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, April 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market slow and weak. Good to prime steers, \$6.80 to \$7.40; poor to medium, \$4.75 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$2.25; cows, \$1.40 to \$6.00; heifers, \$2.50 to \$6.15; canners, \$1.40 to \$2.40; bulls, \$2.50 to \$5.50; calves, \$2.00 to \$5.50; Texas fed steers, \$5.00 to \$6.50.

Hogs—Receipts today, 8,000; tomorrow, 27,000; left over, 2,955; market stronger. Mixed and butchers, \$6.80 to \$7.27 1/2; good to choice heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.40; rough heavy, \$6.90 to \$7.15; light, \$6.70 to \$6.95; bulk of sales, \$6.85 to \$7.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 9,000; market steady; lambs steady. Good to choice wethers, \$5.40 to \$6.00; fair to choice mixed, \$4.75 to \$5.40; native lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.65.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Chicago, April 29.—Butter—Market firmer; creameries, 18c to 22c; dairies, 17c to 20c.

Cheese—Market unchanged; twins, 12 1/2c to 12 3/4c; dairies, 13c; young Americans, 13c.

Eggs—Market steady, 15c to 15 1/2c.

TOLEDO MARKETS.

Toledo, O., April 29.—Wheat—Market dull, steady; cash, 84 1/4c; May, 83 1/2c; July, 78 1/2c.

Corn—Market fairly active, steady;

cash, 63c; May, 63 1/2c; July, 64c; Sept., 63 1/2c.

Oats—Market dull, easier; cash,

44c; May, 43 1/4c; July, 35 1/4c; Sept., 30 1/4c.

Cloverseed—Market dull, steady;

cash and April, \$5.27 1/2; Oct., \$5.27 1/2; No. 2, \$4.00 to \$4.95; No. 2

alsake, \$7.15.

Oil—North Lima, 88c; South Lima

and Indiana, 83c.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, April 29.—Butter—Receipts, 10,657 pkgs; market steady; state dairy, 19c to 22c; state creamery, 20c to 23c; renovated, 18c to 21c; factory, 17c to 20c; imitation creamery, 18c to 21c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,306 pkgs; market firm; state, full cream, small, early make, fancy colored and white, 13c to 13 1/2c; full cream, large, fall make, fancy colored and white, 11c to 12 1/2c.

Eggs—Receipts, 27,942 pkgs; market barely steady; state and Pennsylvania, 17c to 17 1/2c; western, at mark, 16 1/2c to 17 1/2c; southern, at mark, 15 1/2c to 16 1/2c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining,

2 1/2c; centrifugal, 36 test, 3 1/2c; molasses sugar, 2 1/2c; refined, steady;

crushed, \$5.20; powdered, \$4.80;

granulated, \$4.70.

Coffee—Market quiet and steady;

No. 7 Rio, 5 7/8c.

EAST BUFFALO MARKETS.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 29.—Cattle—Offerings, 250 head; nothing doing; veals, receipts, 150 head;

tops, \$6.25 to \$6.50; fair to good, \$5.00

to \$5.75; common and lights, \$4.00 to

4.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,250 head; heavy

and good weights steady; light york-

ers and pigs slow, 5c to 10c lower;

heavy, \$7.45 to \$7.55; mixed and me-

diums, \$7.25 to \$7.40; pigs, \$6.45 to

\$6.55; roughs, \$6.65 to \$6.80; stags,

\$5.00 to \$5.50.

Sheep and lambs—Offerings, 4,200

head; sheep steady; good lambs

heavily steady; common, 25c to 35c

lower; wool sheep and lambs nomi-

nal; clipped lambs, tops, \$6.30 to

\$6.70; fair to good, \$6.00 to \$6.50; culls

and common, \$3.50 to \$5.50; yearlings,

\$8.25 to \$6.35.

FORT WAYNE MARKETS.

Fort Wayne, April 29.—Spring

wheat, \$4.00 to \$4.50; winter, bbl.,

\$3.75 to \$4.25; Graham, \$1.75 per cwt;

huckwheat, \$2.05 per cwt.; corn

meal, bolted, \$1.50 per cwt.; corn

meal, unbolted, \$1.50 per cwt.

Wheat—80c bu.

Corn—65c bu.

Oats—42c to 43c bu.

Timothy Seed—\$2.70 to \$2.80 bu.

Rye—55c to 60c.

Cloverseed—\$4.00 to \$4.50.

Barley—55c.

Chop Feed—\$1.40 per cwt.

Oil Meal—\$1.50 per cwt.

Flax Seed—\$1.75.

Hides—Green, 7c; salted, 8 1/2c.

Calf Hides—Green, 9c; salted,

10 1/2c.

Wool—Unwashed, 10c to 18c; washed,

22c to 28c.

Brans—Ton, \$21.00.

Shorts—Ton, \$21.00.

Middlings—Ton, \$21.00.

Hogs, on foot, \$5.00 to \$6.50, dressed,

7 1/2c to 8 1/2c lb.

Sheep, on foot, \$3.50 to \$5.00; dressed,

7c to 8c lb.

Lambs, on foot, \$4.50 to \$5.00; dressed,

9c to 10c lb.

Beef cows, on foot, \$2.50 to \$3.50;

dressed, 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c lb.

Steers, on foot, \$5.00 to \$5.50; dressed,

7c to 8c lb.

Calves, on foot, \$5.00 to \$5.50; dressed,

8c lb.

CITY HAY MARKET.

Timothy—\$10.00 to \$12.00.

Clover—\$6.00 to \$7.00.

Mixed—\$8.00 to \$9.00.

Straw—\$4.00 to \$5.00.

PRODUCE.

Butter—22c to 24c lb.

Butter—Creamery, 28c to 30c lb.

Eggs—14 1/2c to 15c doz.

Lard—10 1/2c to 11c lb.

Live Chickens—10 1/2c lb.

Spring Chickens—30c each.

Potatoes—\$1.00 bu.

Apples—\$1.25 to \$1.50 bu.

Beans—\$1.75 bu.

Onions—\$1.00 to \$1.40 bu.

Money—14c to 18c lb.

Hickory Nuts—\$1.00 to \$1.25 bu.

NEW WELL IN OLD FIELD.

Muncie, Ind., April 29.—Residents of the vicinity of Yorktown and Pikes Peak, a village south of the former place, are greatly exercised over the striking of a record-breaking gas well. As a result the Pikes Peak National Gas company was incorporated here with a capital stock of \$10,000. The company will begin at once the drilling in of a number of new wells in the immediate territory. The territory is that said to have been given up some time ago by the Standard Oil company and is said to be exclusive, having been given up as worthless. The directors, representing the most influential and wealthy farmers in the county, claim that the prospects are bright for the opening of a valuable new natural gas field there.

Columbia City Post: W. W. Potts, of Fort Wayne, arrived in this city Monday afternoon and is visiting with G. H. Sattison and family near Lorane.

A shareholders' meeting of the

COMPARISON THAT IS ODIOUS

ENGLISH JOURNALS JEER AT GERALD BALFOUR.

His Stature Small Beside J. P. Morgan—Excited Comment on the Big Shipping Trust.

London, April 29.—"Soft-soap and blarney." "The ship owners and the absent-minded government" are two "scarce heads" in this afternoon's papers here. They are fairly representative of the general impression created by the ministerial replies to the questions in the house of commons regarding the "Americanization of the Atlantic."

"But what is Gerald Balfour (president of the board of trade) against J. Pierpont Morgan?" asks the Westminster Gazette, in urging the government not to accept Mr. Balfour's reassuring statement and not to rely on the passionate assertions of the sentimental attachment of the ship owners to the British flag.

Referring to yesterday's statement of the Shipping Gazette, the Westminster Gazette voices the public inquiry as to the difference between the sale and the transfer of White Star line shares to the shipping combine.

Meanwhile another "authoritative statement" in today's Liverpool Express will serve for the subject of further guessing on the part of both the public and the ministers.

"The combine," says the Express, "will prove much more favorable to British interests than has up to the present been suspected. There will be no sale of British ships to J. Pierpont Morgan. There will be a combination of companies registered in America, on the basis of a nominal capital, which will be the individual value of each boat in the various fleets entering the combination.

Each cargo and passenger boat will be valued separately. There will be an agreement so far as freight rates are concerned, and the companies pooled will declare the gross freight carried by each boat. These will be pooled and will be divided pro rata with the capital. It will thus be seen that the separate management of each concern will be continued and the company which can manage its fleet most economically will receive the larger proportion of the net profits. Provision will be made whereby other companies can join the combination at any time on similar terms. As the majority of the ships will be British, the combination cannot be managed adversely to British interests."

A shareholders' meeting of the

Black River Falls, Wis., April 29.—Tom Thunder, the celebrated Winnebago Indian, was accidentally drowned in the Mississippi river. Tom Thunder is the young buck who disputed the claim of "Chief White Buffalo," (Tom Roddy of Chicago) to the chieftainship of the Winnebago Indians. Chief Black Hawk, before his death, had requested that Roddy, who was known as Chief White Buffalo, be the next chief. Thunder wished to settle the rivalry by a tomahawk duel over the grave of Black Hawk.

John Lavack, of 3514 Broadway, was painfully injured by the falling of an outbuilding last evening. The supports gave way while Mr. Lavack was within and he was precipitated thirty feet down an embankment, sustaining a scalp wound, a cut on the side of his face and a badly mangled hand. Dr. W. E. Stemen attended him.

John Lavack, of 3514 Broadway, was painfully injured by the falling

MANY WERE HURT

ROME CITY EXCURSION TRAIN
IS WRECKED.

WALLEN SCENE OF ACCIDENT
COLLIDED WITH A FREIGHT
PARTLY ON SWITCH.

HOW CASUALTIES OCCURRED
NUMBER OF INJURED LARGE,
BUT NONE FATAL.

As a result of a wreck of the Rome City excursion train at Wallen at 8 o'clock Sunday evening three trainmen and 28 passengers were injured, four of them seriously. The list of unfortunates, as furnished The Sentinel by Supt. J. W. Hunter, is as follows:

—Passengers.—

Henry Freeman, injury to left leg, left shoulder and back.

Miss Norma Allen, left arm broken above elbow, slight cuts on right forearm.

F. P. Wilt, bruised on head and body.

Charles Wilt, bruised on head.

John Hedges, back injured.

Miss Elva Travis, back sprained.

H. A. Durnell, contusion of head, scalp wounds and injury to right knee.

Michael Huntine, arm bruised, mouth out.

Joseph Michaels, cut over right ear and nose.

Mrs. Joseph Michaels, cuts on forehead.

Charles Hausbach, nose out.

Joseph E. Palmer, scalp wound and left wrist scratched.

Mrs. Joseph E. Palmer, scalp wound and injury to left arm.

J. B. Wagner, contusion on forehead, left ankle sprained.

Aug. Liebman, cut in right hand.

C. A. Stoler, bruised and slight injury to left hand.

Charles Hackett, Rome City, contusion of scalp.

Miss Mary Franke, bruised about head and body.

William Niebergall, scalp wounds.

Mabel Mercer, slight injury to ear.

Reuben Broward, severely bruised.

Otto Peters, bruised knee cap.

Frank Thompson, slight injury to hip.

John G. Klupper, sr., slight injury to head.

John G. Klupper, jr., injured about the knees.

Miss Agnes Palmer, bruised on the shoulders.

Frank Thompson, body bruised, not serious.

A. A. Giles, bruised about the left shoulder.

—Employees.—

W. H. Logan, brakeman, back wrench.

J. Gallagher, fireman, slight cuts about head.

A. J. Nickell, engineer, slight cuts in forearm and hand.

INTO A FREIGHT TRAIN.

The excursion train was returning from Rome City with about 125 passengers and it crashed into the side of freight train No. 23 at the south entrance of the Wallen siding, six miles out from Fort Wayne. The impact was of sufficient force to upset the engine and four freight cars and to tilt the tender of the locomotive up at an angle of about 45 degrees, but none of the passenger cars left the rails, none were damaged and none of the passengers were injured.

Engineer A. J. Nickell and Fireman W. Gallagher, however, were injured at this time, being compelled to jump from the cab to avoid what seemed inevitable death were they to remain at their post. Applying the air brakes and reversing the engine, Mr. Nickell shouted to his fireman to jump and he immediately followed.

The accident which resulted in the injury to the others did not occur until a half hour after the collision. At that time the engine which was bringing freight train No. 24 down from the north was uncoupled from its own train and hitched on to the rear car of the excursion train for the purpose of moving the cars sufficiently to take up the slack and allow the removal of the coupling pin at the point of connection with the tender. The instant the cars moved the lower wheels of the tank sank deeper into the soft earth and the tender rolled over into the ditch, taking with it the combination baggage and smoker and the two following coaches. The fourth coach was saved by its coupling breaking.

THROWN IN A HEAP.

The occupants of the coaches were thrown in a heap at the bottom of the cars and the scene which followed was a most distressing one. Men and women, some bleeding from wounds sustained by broken glass, were scrambling for doors, the strong, in some cases totally regardless of the safety of their less fortunate companions, jumping to their feet and walking upon the bodies of those not yet able to rise.

Fortunately for all, the greater number of the excursionists were in the rear car, and as this remained upright, they were in a position, with the assistance of the citizens of Wal-

len, to go to the rescue, and soon had the injured out of the overturned cars.

Those most seriously injured were carried into the houses at Wallen, which were freely opened to them, and as soon as possible received medical attention.

News of the collision was telegraphed to the officials and the wreck car was speedily dispatched to the scene.

RELIEF TRAIN SENT.

Mr. Hunter was on this car and did not learn of the more serious accident until he reached the scene. He immediately ordered out a relief train and a switch engine with two coaches and carrying Dr. A. J. McOscar, Dr. H. A. Durnell and Dr. Erick Grull, was soon flying towards Wallen. An engine was also dispatched to Huntstown for Dr. Greenwell, and that surgeon was also soon on the scene assisting in dressing the wounds of the victims.

As soon as possible the injured were placed upon the relief train and brought to this city, where carriages and cabs were in waiting at the depot to convey them to their homes.

Engineer Herman Durnell was the only one taken to the hospital, the nature and extent of his injuries being for a time in doubt. Mr. Durnell went forward after the collision and assisted in making preparations for disconnecting the coaches and the tender. Just before the cars overturned he had returned to his seat and was thrown violently out of it when the accident happened.

ENGINEER'S INJURIES.

Dr. McOscar, who is attending Mr. Durnell and who personally visited all the injured, says that the engineer is suffering from a bad scalp wound and slight contusion of the brain, but he believes the patient will be all right in a few days. Dr. McOscar also says that none of the others are fatally injured. He says he believes Miss Allen and Mr. Hedges the most seriously injured.

The latter was on the platform of a car when it overturned and was thrown a considerable distance into the ditch, sustaining painful injuries to the back. He was also made more uncomfortable by being thrown into a pool in the ditch and being soaked with water.

Miss Allen had her arm jammed through a ventilator on the roof of the car with sufficient force to break the thumb in two places. She also received some painful cuts from broken glass. The lady is a sister of Mrs. Henry Freeman, of Spy Run avenue, at whose home she is now resting under the care of Dr. M. F. Porter.

ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

George Strasser, a machinist at the Pass works, was in the third car from the engine and the last one to turn over on its side. He said:

"The car had about fifty people, half of them ladies. I was about to pass out of the door and as I took hold of the knob, I felt the car going over. I braced myself against the end and when the fall came, was not injured. I immediately scrambled through the door and from the outside assisted in getting the others out. Among the first to be removed was Miss Allen, who had an arm broken in two places. When the car went over, the passengers all fell to the lower side, of course, and before they could get upon their feet, some men called 'fire.' This added to the confusion for an instant. Strong men sprang up and some of them started for the doors, walking over men and women who had not yet arisen to their feet. But this was only for an instant and the occupants of the car soon became comparatively quiet and awaited their turn to pass through the door, the strong helping the less fortunate through the opening first. Two men held up the door from the inside and assisted in passing the ladies and wounded men out and the car was emptied in a very few minutes. Some of the ladies who were not visibly injured were so helpless from fright that they had to be carried to the door and passed out without the least assistance from themselves. Others who were pretty severely hurt, retained their senses and were able to get out of the car with very little assistance."

LOSS NOT HEAVY.

The property loss is not as great as could be expected from so serious an affair. The passenger engine was pretty badly damaged and now lies on her side in the ditch with her tender where they were thrown Sunday night by the wreck crew in their haste to get the trucks clear. The front end of the engine is caved in, her pilot smashed and pony trucks broken and it is quite probable that she is stripped pretty much of the attachments on the side that lies on the ground. The four freight cars are not damaged beyond repair, and some new window glass, a coat of paint and some minor attention from the car repairers will put the coaches in serviceable condition again. The wrecking crew had succeeded in righting the coaches by noon Monday and they were standing upon the tracks awaiting power to take them to the repair shops shortly after that hour.

The unfortunate excursion train was in charge of Conductor W. H. Grant and was hauled by Panhandle engine 131, with Engineer A. J.

Nichols and Fireman W. Gallagher in the cab. The freight train which figured in the wreck was in charge of Conductor Klunkel and Engineer Metzner.

This was the most serious wreck within the history of the Rome City excursion business, which was inaugurated in 1877.

Dan Reagan, a foreman on the South Wayne sewer job, was one of the passengers on the train and his story is more or less pathetic. Mr. Reagan mourns the loss of a four-dollar hat, a four-dollar pair of shoes and a four or forty-dollar shotgun, all of which losses he explains in this wise: He went to Rome City Sunday morning to do a little duck shooting, providing unsophisticated ducks could be found in the neighborhood, and he had equipped himself with a good shotgun, a pair of rubber boots and such other paraphernalia in shells and bottles as might be serviceable in case of emergency. When the car in which he was seated rolled over and stopped he found somebody sitting on his head upon which was perched the new four-dollar hat. He still wore his rubber boots and had his four-dollar shoes under his arm and his forty-dollar gun was along-side of him. When he got untangled from the people sitting on him he brushed up his hat and looked for his shoes and gun. He couldn't find the shoes, but discovered a guncase alongside of him, which he promptly appropriated. He had scarcely recovered his breath, to say nothing of other things which he never recovered, when Prosecuting Attorney Emrick rushed up to him and asked: "Here, young fellow! What are you doing with my gun?" Dan protested, but Emrick showed distinguishing marks on the guncase so he surrendered the fowling piece with the remark: "Take your blooming old gun, but where in Helena is mine?" Nobody volunteered an answer and Dan is still out the gun and his new Sunday shoes. He has a broken finger, however, to remind him of the accident as he happens to remember the loss of the gun.

COMPANIES JOIN INTERESTS

ELECTRIC LINE MEN MET IN

FORT WAYNE.

Logansport, Rochester and Northern and Indiana Northern Were Merged Saturday Evening.

As the result of an important meeting of prominent Indiana electrical line men held in Fort Wayne Saturday evening, the Logansport, Rochester and Northern and the Indiana Northern companies joined interests, and the companies were merged into one.

The meeting was held at the Wayne hotel, was attended by directors of each of the companies, those present including George F. McCulloch and C. W. McGuire, of Muncie, representing the big Indiana Northern company, recently organized at Indianapolis with a capital stock of \$3,500,000, and President Joseph T. McNary, Walter A. Osmer and Seth M. Velsey, of Logansport, and John E. Beyer and George W. Holman, of Rochester, representing the Logansport, Rochester and Northern project. The magnates came into town quietly, completed the consolidation without difficulty and departed as quietly as they came.

The directors of the Logansport and Rochester line transferred the stock of their company to the Indiana Northern company, receiving in return shares of the latter stock of equivalent value, so that the Logansport company has been practically swallowed up by its larger rival.

The merging of the Logansport, Rochester and Northern Traction interests with those of the Indiana Northern Traction company is said to practically insure the construction of the line to Kendallville, which the directors of that line have tried to finance for almost two years, but without success. The Logansport parties interested in the merger state that according to the terms agreed upon all of the present stockholders of the Logansport, Rochester and Northern line will continue as such and will be associated with the enterprise as heretofore. One of the reasons assigned by them for the merging of their interests with the McCulloch interests is that they desire to protect themselves from the Wabash River Traction company, otherwise known as the Boyd syndicate, which they claim is trying to shut out all other interurbans from Logansport. The latter, however, claim that they are willing that other interurbans enter the city and that they are prepared to make liberal traffic arrangements to allow them the use of their tracks.

MAY YOHE COMES BACK.

New York, April 28.—Ex-Captain Putnam Bradley Strong and May Yohe, the divorced wife of Lord Francis Hope, were passengers on the steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresa, which arrived today from Mediterranean ports. Their names appeared on the passenger list as Herr Strong and Frau Strong.

SAMAR PACIFIED

NEWS OF GUEVARRA'S SURRENDER CONFIRMED.

INSURRECTION AT AN END
THREE THOUSAND BOLOMEN
QUIT FIGHTING.

THE SMITH COURT MARTIAL
MAJOR WALLER TESTIFIES AS
TO BUTCHERY ORDER.

Manila, April 28.—The surrender of the insurgents of the island of Samar, headed by General Guevarra, who succeeded General Lukban in that island, has been officially effected, though some of the southern parts are yet to be heard from. It is believed, however, that the insurrection in Samar is ended.

TRIAL OF GENERAL SMITH.

Manila, April 28.—The trial by court martial of Gen. Jacob H. Smith on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, was resumed here today. Major Littleton W. T. Waller, of the marine corps, testified to receiving from General Smith the orders to "kill and burn" and "render Samar a howling wilderness," previously referred to in these dispatches. The natives of Samar, said Major Waller, were more treacherous and implacable than the tribesmen of the Soudan. Without General Smith's drastic measures the war there would not have been ended yet. General Smith never intended killing women or children.

Corporal Pritchard, of the Ninth infantry, who took part in the fight at Gandara, testified that he saw boys of twelve years of age fighting and slaying with bolos.

Sergeant Bunick, of the Ninth infantry, an Apache, testified regarding Capt. P. K. Schoeffel's fight in Dapdap, province of Samar, against Dios Dios fanatics. He saw a soldier attacked by two boys under fifteen, one armed with a bolo and the other with a dagger.

Private Nickle, of the Ninth infantry, explained the dangers and difficulties of service in the island of Samar.

Private Nanjot, of the Tenth cavalry, told how Americanists (natives friendly to the Americans) were butchered there in cold blood.

Sergeant Brumley, of the Ninth infantry, a survivor of the Balangiga massacre, described that disaster, including the mutilation of the American dead by the Samar natives.

Five men of the constabulary have been ambushed at San Juan Del Monte, near Manila. One of the party was killed and one was wounded. The Filipino band consisted of thirty ladrones, well armed, nearly all of them carrying Mauser rifles. A force of constabulary is scouring the neighborhood for the bandits.

CONDITIONS IN SAMAR.

Manila, April 28.—More than 8,500 rebels on the island of Samar have surrendered within the last two days and given up their arms to the American authorities. Chief of the capitulating forces is Guevarra, who succeeded General Lukban last February as the commander of the entire insurgent forces of the island. General Guevarra, together with forty officers, 180 men and 161 rifles, is now in custody of General Frederick Dent Grant on an American gunboat at the mouth of the Gandara river, west coast of the island. He is held, with his aids, and the force that comprised his entire personal command, as a prisoner of war.

Three hundred rebels, with 181 rifles, were on the march to Catbalogan, the capital of the island, to surrender to the American authorities when the message announcing the surrender of General Guevarra and his entire personal command was sent to headquarters in this city by General Grant. Three thousand bolomen, with twenty-eight rifles, surrendered Saturday at Sulat.

BELIEVES REVOLT CRUSHED.

The yielding of these large bodies of insurgents is construed by the United States officials to mean that the rebellion in Samar is over. Without a leader, deserted by their staunchest warriors and with the Americans taking advantage of every opportunity to crush implacable foes and to make friends of those willing to be friendly, there is little chance of trouble with the scattered bands of insurgents still remaining in the field.

General Guevarra saw the hopelessness of the insurgent struggle soon after he took command. In March he signified a desire to treat with the Americans with a view to surrendering his forces. He was far up the Gandara river, however, in the midst of a mountainous region that the Americans knew to be almost invulnerable against invasion. It was feared the wily leader might be laying a trap to ambush and massacre any American force that might be sent to him for the purpose, or-

tensibly, of arranging terms of peace.

STARTS ON HAZARDOUS TRIP.

In consequence of their distrust of everything of a Filipino nature, whether dealing with the Tagalogs of Luzon or the more intellectual, but fiercer Visayans of Samar, the Americans decided to proceed cautiously. General Grant was given two gunboats, the Florida and the Bases, and a large body of troops and sent up the Gandara to the rendezvous selected by General Guevarra. It was a hazardous mission. The expedition found in time, however, that Guevarra was sincere.

When General Grant reached the trying place Guevarra kept his promise. He surrendered himself as a prisoner of war and with him Rafael Sebastian, Abaki, thirty-eight other officers and the privates of the command.

The trip down the river to the coast was without special incident.

General Grant is a son of General U. S. Grant, who conquered the armies of Lee in the American civil war and who afterward was twice president of the United States. General Grant's expedition up the Gandara came to an end and his success was announced on the anniversary of his distinguished father's birth.

FORCES GIVEN UP IN NEGROES.

Captain L. W. V. Kennon, of the Sixth infantry, reports from the island of Negros the surrender of the Ladrones leader, Rato, with 158 officers and men of his command, together with twelve guns, 140 bolos, seven spears and a few revolvers and daggers.

Captain Kennon says this surrender means the opening up of the whole of the southern coast of the island of Negros. After Papa Isio Rato was the most important Ladrones chief on the island. He promises to force Papa Isio and his few remaining followers to surrender.

Papa Isio was appointed a colonel in the insurgent army by General Malvar a year ago.

LOUIS FOX WOULD RETIRE

RESIGNS AS MANAGER OF BIG

BAKING COMPANY.

Desires to Devote His Attention to

Other Interests.—It Is Not

Yet Accepted.

Louis Fox, founder of the big baking concern at Calhoun and Jefferson streets, which was later purchased by the National Biscuit company, desires to retire from the active management of the institution, and it is learned that his resignation is now in the hands of the company's general office at Chicago.

Mr. Fox is in New York upon a business trip and could not be seen today, but others connected with the institution are of the opinion that the resignation has not yet been accepted for the reason that the company is loth to dispense with the services of Mr. Fox as manager. The latter has been desirous of stepping out of the active management for the past year in order to devote attention to his multiplicity of other business interests. It is said his successor is likely to be some other prominent stockholder, who will be named by the executive department at Chicago.

Mr. Fox has no intention of parting with his stock in the National company.

CUBA TO PAY FOR FREEDOM.

Miami, Fla., April 28.—Secretary of War Root, Mrs. Root and daughter arrived here from Cuba yesterday afternoon on board the government yacht. The secretary says that no claim has been presented by the United States for the settlement of the sums expended in freeing Cuba, but that the matter will be taken up when the Cuban government has been perfected. Regarding the trip Secretary Root said: "My visit was for the purpose of arranging for the transfer of the island to the Cuban government May 20. Seven artillery companies, consisting of 800 men, will remain in charge of the guns, ammunition, etc., that will be retained in Cuba for the United States naval stations at Havana, Santiago and Cienfuegos."

ANNOUNCES A NEW MOTOR.

New York, April 28.—Elisha J. Hunt declares he has discovered a motive force that will develop energy until the machine wears out. "I fully believe," he said, "that before the year is out I shall be exhibiting an auto-carriage that will run from New York to San Francisco without stopping or costing one cent for fuel. It will start and stop simply by pressing a lever. The secret is magnetism. The magnet will be adjusted to keep a steady pull on the driving mechanism and will renew its vitality from the electricity in the air."

HAS PASSED THE CRISIS.

New York, April 28.—Archbishop Corrigan passed a comfortable night

and those who watched at his bedside were greatly encouraged early today. The archbishop was restless at times, but slept several hours and was able to take some solid food.

Dr. Joseph Corrigan, of St. Leo, Fla., and Rev. Father George Corrigan, of Newark, N. J., brothers of the archbishop, who arrived here yesterday, spent last night at the archiepiscopal house. Father Corrigan, speaking of the condition of his brother, said: "The archbishop passed a very favorable night. He practically passed the crisis yesterday and I now think he is out of danger." Father Curley, the archbishop's secretary, was equally sanguine. He said the archbishop was very weak and inclined to be restless, but his condition was in all respects encouraging.

J. STERLING MORTON IS DEAD

PROMINENT NEBRASKAN DIES

SUDDENLY.

Was Living Near Chicago for Benefit

of His Health.—Distinguished

Career Closed.

Chicago, April 28.—J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, secretary of agriculture under President Cleveland and founder of Arbor day, died at the home of his son, Mark Morton, at Lake Forest, Ill., yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. He had just rounded out his seventieth year. At his bedside were his three sons, Paul Morton, second vice president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway company, and Joy and Mark Morton, of Joy Morton & Co., with their families.

Mr. Morton had been in poor health for more than a year. The death of his youngest son, Carl Morton, at Waukegan, last January was a great blow to him and it is said that he never recovered from it.

ARBOR DAY HIS MONUMENT.

The achievement of which Mr. Morton was proudest was his founding of Arbor day, which is observed each year on April 23 throughout the country with the planting of trees. It has converted vast stretches of barren western prairies into spots of beauty and comfort. Since its start in Nebraska in 1872, it is said that more than 13,000,000 trees have been planted in that state alone. His constant motto was, "Plant trees."

Mr. Morton was a highly educated man. He was a forceful speaker and writer. During the life of Wilbur F. Storey he was a constant contributor from his Nebraska home to the editorial columns of the old Chicago Times. He was the founder and the first editor of the Nebraska City News.

From the time he settled in Nebraska in 1854 Mr. Morton had been active in public life. In 1858 President Buchanan appointed him secretary of the territory of Nebraska. Under a provision of the law he became acting governor upon the resignation of Gov. W. A. Richardson. His term expired in 1861. Four different times since then he had headed the democratic ticket for governor, but was overwhelmed because of the republican complexion of the state. In 1869 he was a commissioner to the Paris exposition and was one of the commissioners at the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia.

OF NEW ENGLAND ANCESTRY.

Mr. Morton was born in Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 22, 1832. He was of Scotch-English ancestry. One of his ancestors sold the Mayflower to the Pilgrims and came over on the next ship. In 1834 his parents removed with him to Michigan. He attended a private school at Monroe, in that state, until he was fourteen years old. He was then sent to the Methodist seminary at Albion to prepare for college.

In 1850 he entered the University of Michigan, where he spent two years. He left school on account of the action of the university authorities against fraternities. Mr. Morton was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity, with Melville J. Fuller, Don M. Dickinson and others who afterward gained high places in the affairs of the nation. He went to Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., from which he was graduated.

He was married to Caroline Joy French, of Detroit, Mich., in October, 1854. They immediately started west, their journey to a pioneer home being in the nature of a wedding trip. The journey took eight days. They first settled in Bellevue, Neb., but the next spring moved to what is now Nebraska City. His wife died in 1881.

In 1855 Mr. Morton was elected to the territorial legislature of Nebraska. In 1856 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by eighteen votes because of his opposition to chartering "wild cat" banks. He was again a member of the legislature, however, in 1857. Then came his service as secretary of the territory and later as acting governor. In 1860 he was elected by a majority of fourteen votes, but was unseated by the opposition.

His life work was done as a practical farmer. He was president of the American Forestry association and the International Forestry asso-

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

one size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to aching and swollen feet. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures and prevents swollen feet, blisters, callous and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists and shoe stores. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, 15 Roy, N. Y.

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They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail; stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL COMPANY, Corner Clinton and Jackson Streets, Chicago, Illinois. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

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The Family Record

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE. SIZE

16 X 22. FOR 25 CENTS.

(WHAT IT IS.)

Upon a background of pure gold rests the family record in the shape of a handsome album upon a cushion of crimson velvet. On the pages under the different headings are spaces in which to write the names and date of birth of each member of the family. Upon either side is a beautiful scroll (surmounted by lovely flowers) upon which to register marriages and deaths. At the top of the picture are the words "God Bless Our Family." Under this are two spaces for father and mother's picture. Enclosed in these spaces are lovely blue balls and morning glories. Around the picture are eight spaces for photographs of the other members of the family, each space enclosing a little room lower piece. Elsewhere on the picture are scattered creeping vines, buds and blossoms in rich profusion, the whole resting on and thrown into bold relief by the gorgeous background of solid gold, which makes a picture of dazzling beauty. You can get same by sending 25 cents in stamps to the

SENATE SUPPLY CO.,

323 Knapp St. Toledo, O.

citation. He was an original member of the Nebraska territorial board of agriculture and of the territorial horticultural society and was president of both organizations. He was a charter member of the Nebraska State Historical society and had been its president for twenty years.

AFFIDAVITS AGAINST MULLIN.

I. Mautner has filed an affidavit against George Mullin, the ball player, charging him with having obtained \$25 under false pretenses. Warrants have been issued and chiefs of police in cities where Mullin is supposed to appear have been instructed to arrest him and hold him until the arrival of Fort Wayne officers. The offense is questionable. After arriving here Mr. Mautner states without reservation

STATESMAN'S KNIFE

United States Senator Money Cuts Street Car Conductor During Fight in Washington.

SENATOR EJECTED FROM THE CAR

Washington, April 24.—Senator H. D. Money, of Mississippi, had an altercation with a conductor on a street car this morning which resulted in the senator's receiving two severe blows from the conductor and the conductor being cut quite severely in the right hand with a knife. As Senator Money relates the circumstances, he was proceeding from his home to the Baltimore and Ohio depot to take the 9 o'clock train on that road for Baltimore, where he goes frequently for medical treatment of his eyes. He had taken a car on the Fourteenth street branch of the Capital Traction company line and had chanced to board a car which stops at the Peace monument, half a dozen blocks short of his destination. He had failed to notice this circumstance until the car began to turn around the monument. The car bound for the depot was immediately behind the car on which he was seated.

WAS DATE FOR HIS TRAIN.

The senator says that he had only three or four minutes time in which to make his train, but that after he discovered that he was on the wrong car he called to the conductor and asked him for a transfer ticket to the car bound for the depot. He does not recall what the conductor replied, but failing to receive the ticket and recognizing that he had no time to lose, he jumped from the car he was on and boarded the other. He had no sooner taken his seat, he says, than the conductor of that car approached him and asked for his ticket. He then told the conductor that he had not had time to secure a transfer and reminded him that he, the conductor, had been a witness to the circumstances of his change from one car to the other. The conductor replied that the senator would either have to produce a ticket or pay his fare, whereupon the senator told him that having paid one fare and being entitled to a transfer which he had asked for but had not received he would not pay another. Thereupon the conductor told him that if he would not pay his fare he would put him off the car, and immediately proceeded to carry his threat into execution.

THE SENATOR RESISTED.

This the senator resisted by grasping an upright post and engaged in a struggle with the conductor, who was not making much headway when a passenger who had been sitting next to Senator Money volunteered to assist the conductor. By their combined strength they contrived to break the senator's hold upon the post and to force him from the car.

The senator says that when they first undertook to eject him the car was in full motion, and he feels that if they had succeeded at that time he would inevitably have been badly hurt. The conductor and his assistant did not, however, succeed in their design until the car stopped at the next crossing to let off other passengers.

He says that both the conductor and the passenger were very cruel and abusive in their language, and that after he had reached the street the conductor hit him a severe blow over the head with his clenched fist. This blow, the senator says, was very painful, and in order to protect himself he took a small penknife from his pocket and opened it. This weapon the conductor grasped and in doing so cut his hand so that it bled very freely. After this proceeding other persons stepped between the two, but notwithstanding their presence, the conductor, who is a very tall man, struck him another blow over the shoulder of a man standing between them. This blow was struck with the conductor's bloody hand and it hit the senator squarely on the jaw. He was as a consequence of this blow covered with blood from the conductor's wound and this circumstance was responsible for a rumor that the senator himself had been severely injured.

The name of the street car conductor with whom Senator Money had trouble today is O. H. Shaney, a vigorous but boyish-looking man. He says that he did not see the senator leave the car preceding him; that he did not strike the senator until the latter drew his knife, and that he did not make an effort to put him off the car while it was in motion. His wound is a slight cut across the ball of the thumb.

A warrant was issued this afternoon for the arrest of Conductor Shaney on the charge of assault. It was sworn out by Senator Money.

WEDDED AT TRINITY CHURCH

OLDS-MORRIS NUPTIALS CELEBRATED LAST WEEK.

Ceremony Witnessed by a Large and Fashionable Gathering—Reception at Morris Home.

One of the prettiest weddings ever solemnized in Fort Wayne was that of Miss Gertrude Ethel Morris and Percy G. Olds, which took place last Wednesday in Trinity Episcopal church. Long before the hour set for the ceremony, the church began filling up and by 9:30 o'clock every seat was filled. The church was beautifully decorated, the work of Mrs. Auger. Smilax was draped about the chandeliers and small sprays marked the pews to be occupied by the reception guests, whose section was marked off with white ribbon. The vine also decorated the chancel rail and made a green background for the roses, carnations, Marguerites, hydrangeas and lilies which formed a part of the decorations. The organist was Mrs. F. E. Stouder, who played a program of a half-hour's duration before the ceremony, of the following numbers: The Tannhauser wedding march, the Prize Song from the "Meistersinger," a romance by Dubois, Chopin's Marche Militaire and "Benediction Nuptiale" by Dubois.

The bride party entered the church and proceeded up the center aisle to the strains of the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin." First came the ushers, Messrs. Sam Morris, Jr., Ralph Yarnelle, Ben Woodworth, Fred McCracken, Ronald Purman and E. J. Woodworth, and following them, the bridesmaids, the Misses Marjorie Olds, Theodosia Ambos, Sadie Fleming, Emma Burdick, Florence Barrett and Margery Hanna. The bridesmaids were beautifully attired in gowns of white tulle, trimmed with white lace. They wore ostrich tips in their hair, and carried shower bouquets of maiden hair fern. After the bridesmaids came Miss Jennette Morris, sister of the bride and maid of honor. Her dress was of pink tulle, covered with pink chiffon and pointed at the hem and she carried pink roses.

The bride entered with her father, Samuel L. Morris. The bridal gown was of ivory satin, covered first with plain chiffon and next with embroidered chiffon. Duchess lace faced the satin the full width of the skirt, which was cut en train. A tulle veil enveloped the figure and was held in place by a diamond crescent. The bridal bouquet was of white roses, having long ends, of white ribbon, which also held clusters of white rosebuds. The bride was met at the altar by the groom, attended by his brother, Charles Olds. Mrs. Stouder played Wagner's "Evening Star" during the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. A. W. Seabear, and Mendelssohn's wedding march as the bridal party left the church.

A reception was held after the wedding at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morris. The rooms were prettily decorated in pink, white and green, smilax, plumosus, roses, carnations, hydrangeas and lilies being used. Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Morris and Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Olds and the bride and groom received the guests, who were relatives and a few intimate friends. Seidel served, and Alexander's orchestra furnished music. Mr. and Mrs. Olds left at 11:30 over the Pennsylvania for an eastern trip. They will be at home after June 1st at 1235 West Wayne street. Guests from out of the city who

attended the wedding and reception were: Mrs. Edward Barnes, of Detroit; Miss Widman, of Warsaw; Mrs. Griffith, of Huntington; Miss Graham, of Brownsville, Pa.; Miss Murdock, of Lafayette.

HEIRS TO ENGLISH ESTATE.

Hartford City, Ind., April 24.—Mrs. Edwin Williams and Abnegado Lewis, brother and sister, of this city, have just received word from England that they had been left \$50,000 each by the recent death of their brother, Benjamin Lewis, whom they had long believed dead. Deceased was a rich mine owner of Singleton House, Newport road, Cardiff, county of Glamorgan, England. His estate was valued at £200,000, half of which goes to the widow, the remaining being equally divided among ten heirs in the United States.

WHILE IN FORT WAYNE JAIL

NATE CRUME, CONFIDENCE MAN, WAS CONVERTED.

Convict Says Prison Walls Have No Terror for Him Now That His Soul Is Free.

Nate Crume, for years known as one of the "smoothest" confidence men Indiana has turned out, and who was recently sentenced in Allen county circuit court at Fort Wayne to from one to fourteen years in the Michigan City prison for "bunking" a traveling man in that city, was returned to Kokomo Monday to attend the funeral of his sister, the late Mrs. Jacob Soter, says the Kokomo Dispatch.

He was in charge of Guard Lester Bowlin, of the prison force, but it was evident that his custodian had little fear that Crume would attempt to escape. He was not manacled, and during Monday evening and Tuesday was permitted to go about the city in the care of Captain Denahue, of the local police force, and practically unwatched.

Crume says that during his incarceration in the Fort Wayne jail he was converted, and during his stay here would talk only on topics of religion.

"God is in my heart," he said to a crowd of acquaintances in front of a Mulberry street saloon Tuesday afternoon, "and my heart is with my Savior. I do not know that I am in prison; I feel that I am free for the first time since I was led by a mother's hand to the sound of the Sabbath bells. For years I have been in the prison of sin, and the gray walls of the state's institution are without terror to me. What is the freedom of the frail body—the freedom to do wrong—when the soul is in chains? I gave my heart to God after reading the life of our dear President McKinley. I thought that if there was a man who could say of the assassin who shot him down when the hand of friendship was being extended to him, 'Pity the man; pray for him,' there surely must be something in the divine words that came from the cross: 'Father, forgive them; they know not what they do.' From the patient suffering of the dying president I learned what Christianity really is; what it can be made to every man who will heed the teachings of the Book of books. I am freer in prison than I ever was since my heart first knew the gear of sin."

There are many with whom Crume talked who believe that he is really in earnest. He has served six months of his sentence. He is employed on the chair contract at the prison and works with two free men, having, he says, a very good job. He was returned to the prison Tuesday afternoon.

Crume came from one of the best known families in Howard county.

WIFE TAKES CRUEL REVENGE.

English, Ind., April 24.—Cruel and inhuman treatment will be the plea of Thomas Foley for divorce. His wife admits that she tied his hands and feet Tuesday, while he was drunk and applied salt to his hands, face and clothing, that the cattle in the field where he lay helpless might lick him to death, as a revenge for a beating he received during a drunken orgy. Foley's skin was raw in many places and his clothing in shreds.

SCHOOL TEACHER ENDS LIFE.

Evansville, Ind., April 24.—Miss Anna Voldeur, aged twenty-five, a teacher in the Columbia street school of this city, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking carbolic acid. At recess she went to her cloakroom and in the presence of several children, who had followed her, drank the poison from a bottle she had hidden there. She was of a bright disposition and no cause has been discovered for her act. She was planning a trip to Europe with her mother.

Both gas and oil have been found in a number of test wells recently driven near Bremen.

SEEK A NEW SITE

Plans for Extensive Improvements at Concordia College Have Taken a New Trend.

MAY SELL OLD COLLEGE AND REPLACE WITH NEW.

Board of Trustees Discuss Proposition at a Meeting Held Thursday Evening.

MODERN STRUCTURES NOW CONTEMPLATED.

Good Prospects for Securing Large Appropriation From the Coming Synod.

A few weeks ago it was announced that many thousands of dollars were to be expended in enlarging and improving Concordia college, the big Lutheran educational institution in the eastern part of the city. Now it is more probable that instead of doing this the old site and buildings will be sold, a new location selected and an entire equipment of new, modern buildings erected.

This plan was under discussion at a meeting of the board of trustees held last Thursday, and the entire matter was thoroughly canvassed. The board of trustees is composed of Henry C. Paul, C. J. Scheimann, J. M. Landenberg and Rev. Miller, of this city, and Rev. Nieman, of Cleveland. The board favors the new plan for several reasons. The buildings now in use are totally inadequate for the growing needs of the college, and all of them are old structures. Some were erected fifty years ago and even the newest of them have been doing service for thirty-five years.

Additions and improvements have been made from time to time, supplying so far as possible the needs of the institution, but the buildings are not modern, and the trustees feel that the money for improvements can be expended more advantageously by cutting loose entirely from the old buildings. The land on which the college stands is valuable and would doubtless find a ready sale, and the trustees favor placing the property on the market for sale, adding the proceeds to the fund which is to be secured from the Lutheran synod, and proceed with the erection of an entire new equipment of college buildings, dormitories, kitchens, teachers' buildings and other necessary structures upon a new location, possibly somewhat farther removed from the central portion of the city.

The board believes a tract of about twenty acres will be adequate for its purpose, and it does not doubt but that the old college site and buildings will sell advantageously. The plans now contemplate one of the most modern and complete educational institutions in the west. The Lutheran synod, which will meet in June, is to be asked to make an appropriation of from \$125,000 to \$150,000 for Concordia college, and the board has been assured of favorable action upon the application.

WILL BE COLOR-GUARD.

James Liggett, former superintendent of Fort Wayne police, has been appointed a color-guard for the flag of the old Seventy-fifth Indiana regiment at the dedication of the soldiers' monument at Indianapolis in May. The appointment comes from Major C. J. McCole, of Noblesville, the only surviving line officer of the regiment, who states that he desires a special uniformed guard of one member from each of the companies of the old regiment. Mr. Liggett will represent company H. The colors will be carried by Jacob Lahr, now of Missouri, who was regimental color-bearer throughout the campaigns of the Seventy-fifth.

MADE A BIG PURCHASE.

Frank Nirdlinger, of Philadelphia, is in the city and Wednesday completed the purchase for himself and his brother, Charles F. Nirdlinger, of the interest of other heirs in the Keystone block, at Calhoun and Columbus streets; the Pavilion Arcades, on West Main street; a residence property at Main and Webster streets, three lots in Rockhill's addition, four lots at Broadway and Swinney avenue, and three acres at Holton avenue and Pontiac streets. The property was a part of the old Nirdlinger estate, valued at about \$75,000, and the transaction vests the entire fee simple title in the two gentlemen named.

FOUR FORT WAYNE BOYS.

Christ Christensen, who with Clyde Fields, left for New York several weeks ago to join the Buffalo Bill show band, writes to a friend in this city that the show opened last Monday with an unprecedented attendance. The aggregation will re-

main in New York until May 3, and will then go across the bridge to Brooklyn for a week and will then go on the road to commence the fifteenth season of show travel. In the big band, which is conceded to be the best concert band traveling with a show in this country are four Fort Wayne boys, namely: Chris Christensen, double bass; Ernest Williams, first solo cornet; Worthy Tuttle, first cornet, and Clyde Fields, E flat clarinet. All of these musicians originally played with the First Regiment band in this city.

CALLED TO OKLAHOMA.

Attorney E. V. Harris left Wednesday evening in response to a telegram from his father, who has been seriously ill there. Mr. Harris was aboard a train en route to Indianapolis when the telegram reached him and he returned at once to this city.

HAD EXCITING EXPERIENCE

DR. HERBERT W. TODD EXPLORES THE PYRAMIDS.

In Inky Darkness Treacherous Guide Threatens Former Fort Wayne Physician to Extort Money.

Many Fort Wayne people will remember Dr. Herbert W. Todd, of Galion, O., who a few years ago was a student in the office of Dr. W. W. Barnett, and later graduated from the Fort Wayne College of Medicine. His wife was Miss Leo Long, widely known as a soprano soloist, and together they are making an extended tour of Europe. In a letter to his brother, printed in the Galion, O., Inquirer, Dr. Todd tells of a nerve-racking experience with a husky Bedouin while exploring one of the pyramids of Egypt. In part Dr. Todd says:

"I must tell you about our trip to the sphinx and pyramids. We took a carriage and went out, it takes three hours. They are supposed to be from 4,000 to 6,000 years old and look it. They are under the control of the Bedouins and that's where my trouble began. Of course I wanted to go up to the top and inside and see the whole thing. Leo backed out so I persuaded four others to tackle the job along with me. The largest pyramid has a base of 730 feet and 450 feet high. I thought we would go inside first so we started each of us with two husky Bedouins, I going first.

"We climbed up the side of the pyramid about one hundred feet to the entrance and then started in, one Bedouin in front and one behind. It is of solid rock and so low that you can't stand only about half erect. The floor all the way is of highly polished marble and very slippery with little grooves to catch your foot in as you slide or are pulled from one to the other according as the incline is up or down. With the first dash we went down about 75 feet. Then I don't know where we went, but anyhow I kept on going, sliding, tumbling, pulled up and down until we finally arrived at what they call the king's chamber or tomb. Well, I was ringing wet, sore all over, and and out of breath. It was the most oppressive place I was ever in. I was in the middle of the pyramid. Then I looked back for the rest of the crowd and they were not there, but I was and in the soup, too. Soon as they found the rest was not coming they tried to hold me up. They showed me a well in the corner where they said an Englishman had disappeared and never been found because he wouldn't give them backsheesh. When they came at me that strong I was ready to fight. So I said to them if you want to fight you go down and get eight more Bedouins and bring them up and I'll lick the whole bunch of you. Now go ahead with the show. Then they started to square themselves and smooth it over and we started back. About half way down they wanted to show me another well, but I wouldn't go down in it, but told one of the Bedouins to go. He went down about forty feet and went off at an angle with the candle and left us in total darkness.

"I was crouched down looking into the well with the other Bedouin behind me holding me. He said, 'How you like to fall in the well?' and gave me a push, but I was looking for him and grabbed him by the leg and the way he pulled me out of there will never be known. I said to him, you go along if I do. We got out and I made a few dints in the rock with him just for fun. Well, finally I got out of there. When I did I fainted for the first time in my life. The next day I was so done up I couldn't walk. I haven't been on top of the pyramids yet, but will do so before we leave here."

VARIOUS JOBS OPEN.

Civil service examinations are to be held in Fort Wayne on June 3 for physician in the Indian service, nation in the Indian service, seamstress in the Indian service and assistant engineer in the United States penitentiary service.

NAME THEIR TICKET

Indiana Republicans Nominate for State Offices and Adopt a Party Platform.

MILLER FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State—Daniel E. Storms, of Lafayette.
Auditor of State—David Sherrick, of Noblesville.
State Statistician—B. F. Johnson, of Fowler.
State Geologist—W. H. Blatchley, of Indianapolis.
Treasurer of State—N. U. Hill, of Bloomington.
Attorney General—Charles W. Miller, of Goshen.
Clerk of Supreme Court—R. A. Brown, Indianapolis.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Fassett A. Cotton, Indianapolis.
Judge of Supreme Court—John H. Gillett, of Hammond.
Judges of Appellate Court—W. D. Robinson, of Princeton.
William J. Henley, of Rushville.
James D. Black, of Indianapolis.
Daniel W. Comstock, of Richmond.
U. Z. Wiley, of Fowler.
Frank S. Robey, of Auburn.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 24.—The republicans of Indiana by their representatives in state convention today named their candidates for state offices. The convention was enthusiastic and some of the contests hot. For a large number of offices there was no contests and nominations were made by acclamation, greatly expediting the convention's work. The warring centered around the state treasurer, the attorney generalship and superintendency of public instruction, with a rather lively fight for the place of reporter of the supreme court.

Miller was nominated for attorney general on the third ballot, the ballot being accompanied by much excitement.

LATE IN STARTING.

The convention assembled at 9 o'clock this morning, but it was 9:30 when Chairman Beveridge rapped for order.

The first business was the presentation of the report of the committee on resolutions. The committee was not able to report promptly because it was unable to agree even as late as 9:30 upon some of the planks. There was a hot fight over the insertion of the clause endorsing the gold standard. It had been decided to advocate a plank in which some members of the committee thought they could detect an approval of bank asset currency. It was stricken out after a lengthy debate and the plank found in the platform was adopted. The resolutions committee reported at 9:45. The report was read by Chairman Charles Jewett, of New Albany, and was adopted unanimously.

MADE BY ACCLAMATION.

Daniel E. Storms, of Lafayette, was nominated by acclamation for secretary of state. There was no other name before the convention.

There being no contests for the following positions, the rules were suspended and nominations were made by acclamation as follows:

Judge of Supreme Court—John H. Gillett, of Hammond.
Judges of the Appellate Court—W. D. Robinson, of Princeton; Wm. J. Henley, of Rushville; James D. Black, of Indianapolis; Daniel W. Comstock, of Richmond; U. Z. Wiley, of Fowler; Frank S. Robey, of Auburn.
State Statistician—B. F. Johnson, of Fowler.
State Geologist—W. H. Blatchley, of Indianapolis.

For state auditor the following nominations were made: Frank Martin, of Lebanon; David Sherrick, of Noblesville; James R. Henry, of Gosport; Frank Doran, of Laporte. The total number of delegates was 1,687, necessary to a choice 844.

SHERICK WINS ON THIRD.

Sherrick was nominated on the third ballot, receiving 891 votes. On motion of Mr. Martin the nomination of Mr. Sherrick was declared unanimous.

HILL FOR TREASURER.

For treasurer of the state the following nominations were made: N. U. Hill, of Bloomington; Jacob Joel, of Crawfordsville; Thomas Millikan, New Castle; John Dyer, of Hammond.
Hill was nominated on the second ballot, which stood:
Hill, 841½; Millikan, 43½; Dyer, 271½; Joel, 134.
Hill was declared the nominee. On

motion, his nomination was made unanimous.

MILLER ATTORNEY GENERAL.

For attorney general these were named:
Charles W. Miller, of Goshen; Merrill Moores, Indianapolis; Griffith Dean, of Grant county; Martin W. Fields, of Princeton; Ward H. Watson, of Charleston; James A. Bingham, of Delaware.

The first ballot resulted: Miller, 461; Dean, 240; Bingham, 301; Moores, 288; Watson, 194; Fields, 201.
Miller was nominated on the third ballot.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform is as follows:
The republicans of Indiana, in convention assembled, hereby make declaration of the following party principles:

"We cordially affirm the platform adopted by the republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1900 and pledge anew our adherence to the principles therein enunciated. The party is to be congratulated that it enters the campaign united and harmonious. We view with pleasure the unprecedented measure of prosperity which prevails throughout Indiana and the entire country, the rich fruit of republican policies and republican administration; and we deprecate every effort to overthrow the laws and the administration under which such results are accomplished."

TRIBUTE TO MCKINLEY.

We mourn the death of our great leader and president, William McKinley.

He was an ideal citizen, a statesman of profound wisdom, a patriot of the most exalted purpose. He was beloved beyond all others by all the people. The country under his administration attained a degree of unparalleled prosperity and won the highest prestige among the nations of the earth. The civilized world shares in our sorrow. His name and services are a part of the splendid and enduring history of the republic.

In the death of General Benjamin Harrison, the nation has lost a brave soldier and one of its purest, wisest and most trusted statesmen, and Indiana her most illustrious citizen. General Harrison left to his country a rich legacy of good deeds done. We revere his memory and mourn his loss.

The republicans of Indiana express their profound sorrow upon the death of Governor James A. Mount. His personal life and character, his patriotic services as a soldier in the war for the union and his unselfish loyalty to his commonwealth, make his name one of reverence and grateful memory.

ROOSEVELT ENDORSED.

We cordially endorse the able and patriotic administration of President Roosevelt. Succeeding to the presidency under tragic circumstances and pursuing the policy of his illustrious predecessor, he at once won the confidence and approval of the American people. We are proud of his courage, his purity and his devotion to the interests of the entire country and pledge him the earnest support of the republicans of Indiana in all his efforts to continue and advance the prosperity of the people at home, and the glory of the republic abroad.

We are gratified that Cuba soon will pass to the control of her own people and that a new republic has arisen upon the ruins of monarchy. We favor just and liberal reciprocal relations between the United States and the republic of Cuba, which, by the valor of American arms and the wisdom of American statesmanship is added to the family of nations.

We approve the course of the administration in establishing peace and civil government in the Philippine islands. We oppose those who continue to resist the authority of the United States, whether openly in arms in the Philippines, or secretly or openly in the United States, in sympathy with the insurgents. We hold to the doctrine that American sovereignty must be respected within the United States and all territory under its jurisdiction.

We favor the establishment of

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

CARMACK SEVERE

Tennessee Senator Makes a Speech on Bill for Government of the Philippines.

GENERAL FUNSTON IS GIVEN A FLYING.

If There is Any Hanging to Be Done, Says Carmack, Kansas's Neck Should Be Stretched.

PHILIPPINES THE PLACE FOR HIM TO PRACTICE.

Plenty of Hemp and No Constitution Give Lots of Latitude—The Day in Congress.

Washington, April 25.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Philippine bill was taken up in the senate and Mr. Carmack, of Tennessee, spoke against the measure.

Mr. Carmack's speech was vigorous, sometimes impassioned and in its references to some recent discussions outside the senate of Philippine matters, somewhat sensational.

Mr. Carmack said that this bill, like the Philippine tariff bill, simply presented one aspect of imperialism. It was not a question of framing just laws, for the Filipinos, but a question of right to make any laws whatever for that people. "The claim of the republicans," said he, "is that they had burned enough towns, wasted enough country and killed enough people to make good their right. The land is ours because we have strewn it with the ashes of its homes and drenched it with the blood of its people."

Opponents of this policy denied that we had derived any just powers of government from the subjugation of the governed, and that was the real issue of this debate. In a former debate, he said, Mr. Spooner had charged that the minority had prostituted the question to partisan purposes and that Mr. Bryan had seized upon it to force an issue with the administration. Unfortunately for this argument the fact was that Mr. Bryan had declared his position upon this question long before anybody knew what the policy of the administration would be.

WERE IN ACCORD.

At that time the public utterances of McKinley and Bryan were in exact accord, and if the administration had not reversed its policy there would have been no difference between them. The democrats in the senate, he insisted, had tried to remove the question from party politics. It was now claimed that the civil authority of the United States was supreme throughout the Philippines and it was treason for a democrat to express an opinion. He cited the public utterances of President McKinley and Mr. Roosevelt and the speeches of republican senators and quoted from the republican campaign book to show that a general policy of colonialism and conquest was advocated as republican doctrine.

"The idea that you can transform the character of a race by teaching them to read," said he, "is the wildest, craziest, the most fantastic dream that ever fitted through a lunatic's brain." He quoted utterances from Mr. Roosevelt charging that "treasonable" utterances had incited the Filipinos to insurrection and said that we must not judge the president in his moments of oratorical ferocity or when the frenzy of battle was in his blood.

SIMPLY STRENUOUS.

The president was not vindictive, but simply "strenuous" and resembled in his habits of speech a certain Tennesseean's horse, of which it was said that running away was his natural gait. Mr. Roosevelt had habitually spoken of the Filipinos as "savages" and "barbarians" and "ape-like," and these denunciations had been scattered broadcast throughout the islands to inflame the people against the United States. The effect of the president's language had been to harden and intensify Filipino opposition to American rule.

Some of our military heroes had been guilty of a like offense. He referred to a recent speech of General Funston, whom he described as the "Jayhawker brigadier from the wind-swept plains, the mightiest Sampson that ever wielded the jaw-bone of an ass as a weapon of war."

Mr. Carmack said death had cheated Funston of some illustrious victims like ex-Senator Sherman and ex-President Harrison, but there were still enough to keep him busy. Papers had quoted Funston as saying that the president entirely approved his gallow's speech and wanted him to accept an invitation from the junior senator from Massachusetts to go to Boston and talk to the people there about hanging the senior senator from Massachusetts, but the plain truth was that Funston

could not hang anybody. Funston should go back to the Philippines—to land where there was plenty of hemp and no constitution.

SEVERE WITH FUNSTON.

"If men are to be hanged without regard to law for speaking words calculated to incite insurrection," said he, "the first neck to feel the strangling clutch of the noose should be the heroic gullet of Funston." Ever since he had been in the Philippines he had been pouring forth tirades of indiscriminate insult against the whole people and had outrageously insulted the very men upon whom the commission was relying for aid in pacifying the country. He also had it on the very highest authority that a speech made by the senator from Indiana (Mr. Beveridge) had been circulated broadcast throughout the country with an exceedingly pernicious effect upon the natives.

The dominant idea of the bill now before the senate, said he, was to exploit the Philippines. It was proposed to make a wholesale grant of franchises and concessions and to dispose of the people's lands to foreign syndicates and corporations without giving the people themselves any voice in the business. The whole bill was a pitiful evasion of a plain duty. We had a right to demand and the Filipinos have a right to demand that the administration shall at least define its policy in the Philippines.

"Upon what fact or experience," he asked, "did they base their belief in the purity of carpetbag government?" He spoke of the "horrors of carpetbag government in the south," and said that "the republicans gave no heed to the cry of an oppressed and plundered people, though they were their own people, of their own blood." He declared that from the very first outbreak there had been a conspiracy to suppress the truth and to whitewash every outrage in the Philippines.

In conclusion he said that he had not been influenced in this matter by any low desire for party advantage. He only wished to see the country recalled from the bloody doctrines of bloody men and return to the peaceful paths by which she had ascended in safety and security to glory and power.

PURE FOOD BILL.

At the conclusion of routine business Mr. McCumber (N. D.), chairman of the committee on manufactures, had addressed the senate on the bill "to prevent the adulteration, misbranding, and imitations of food, beverages, candies, drugs and condiments in the District of Columbia and the territories and regulating interstate commerce therein."

The object of his address, he said, was to convince the senate of the very great importance of the subject to the American people.

Mr. McCumber enumerated many of the frauds in food products which constantly were being foisted upon the public. He declared that the time had come for congress to act, as the instances he had cited were crimes against the retail merchant and consumer alike.

The amount of deleterious food products placed upon the market each year, Mr. McCumber said, was valued at fully \$1,170,000,000, while the total amount of adulterated food products each year was nearly \$4,000,000,000.

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, April 25.—This was pension day in the house. Some preliminary routine business was transacted and the house then went into committee of the whole and proceeded with the consideration of pension bills on the calendar.

TWO ARE WHIPPED BY MOB

CITIZENS OF BROWN COUNTY

VICTIMS OF WHITE CAPS.

Terribly Beaten in Her Presence.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 25.—Two outrages by white cap bands against peaceable citizens of Brown county during the present week, which were attended by almost incredible brutality, have caused intense excitement in this section of the state. The wife of one of the victims has become violently insane as a result of the brutal treatment of her husband.

William Caldwell, the first victim, was met on a lonely road by the white caps and whipped till exhausted by loss of blood. He was found the next morning near the roadside in an unconscious condition.

SEIZED BY MASKED MEN.

Finley Stretchberry, the second victim, was taken from his house yesterday morning by twenty masked men. They broke down the doors. As they rushed into the house Stretchberry bravely faced the mob with a shotgun. He poured the contents of one barrel into them. Before he could fire again he was seized by one of the white caps. Stretchberry did not lose his cour-

age. He fought desperately and managed to free himself. As he raised his gun for a second time his wife rushed to his side and persuaded him to drop the gun.

The mob then seized Stretchberry and took him to the door of the house, where they beat him over the head with clubs and revolvers. He fell to the ground. Mrs. Stretchberry was forced into the kitchen, while her husband was taken to a stretch of woods and unmercifully whipped.

TIED TO FENCE POST.

After beating the man to the heart's content the white caps released him, took him farther down the road and tied him to a fence post. Then the beating was renewed until the victim fainted and the mob supposed that he was dead.

Mrs. Stretchberry was released but a few months ago from an insane hospital, where she had been a patient. During the invasion of her home and the assault upon her husband she lost her mind again from the excitement, and in a crazed condition dashed down the road. She ran to a farmhouse, pushed her way through the door and told of the outrage incoherently. The neighbor accompanied by Mrs. Stretchberry, searched for hours for her husband before finding him. He took him home and summoned a physician.

WIFE A RAVING MANIAC.

Mrs. Stretchberry is now a raving maniac, constantly calling upon those around her to protect her and her husband from the mob.

Stretchberry is positive that the shot one of the mob, and says that he recognized several of them. He is in a critical condition, but was able to say: "When the mob entered I had my shotgun ready, and as they came upon me I fired to kill. When I shot, one man threw up his hands and fell, and his comrades seized him and carried him away, and the rest attacked me. I know who the white caps are, and I will reveal their names soon."

Unlike other outrages that have occurred in Brown county, no reason whatever is given for the attacks upon the two men this week. Both are said to be quiet, law-abiding citizens and neither has ever been charged with any crime.

WOMAN FATALLY BURNED

MRS. NEITH, NEAR ROANOKE, IN AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Helpless Invalid, in Lighting Her Pipe, Sets Fire to the Home and Could Not Escape.

Roanoke, Ind., April 25.—Mrs. Sarah Neith, 65 years of age, was nearly roasted alive in her home three miles north of this place Wednesday afternoon, and her injuries are so serious that death is expected at any moment.

Mrs. Neith has been for months a helpless invalid from rheumatism, confined to her bed, and could use her hands only slightly in helping herself. She was alone in the home Wednesday and attempted to light her pipe. The match broke and the lighted end flew across the room to a bed adjoining that on which Mrs. Neith was lying, setting fire to the inflammable fabric. The woman was powerless to move her body and could only await the approach of the flames to her own bed, which was soon blazing.

Mrs. Neith's son, returning from the field, found the house in flames and his mother literally roasting upon her bed. By superhuman efforts the son managed to extinguish the flames. The woman was barely able to speak and could give but meager details of the accident before she lapsed into unconsciousness.

ALL WHO USE ATOMIZERS in treating nasal catarrh will get the best results from Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price, including spraying tube, 75 cts. Sold by druggists or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1900.

Messrs. Ely Bros.—I sold two bottles of your Liquid Cream Balm to a customer, Wm. Lambertson, 1415 Delachaise St., New Orleans; he has used the two bottles, giving him wonderful and most satisfactory results.

Geo. W. McDuff, Pharmacist.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Read announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lillian, to William H. Starke, of this city.

Eley's Kidney Cure makes kidneys and bladder right. Don't delay taking. Sold by Dreier & Bro. and Fellens & Polster.

Students take no unimportant part in French life, especially in Paris. Statistics published by the ministry of public instruction show that the total number of students in French universities is 30,370.

A. J. Moynihan, editor of the Journal-Gazette, is home from a western trip.

MAULED INVADER

J. J. Mathias Caught Ed Dellinger and Mrs. Mathias in Compromising Situation.

GAVE DELLINGER A TERRIFIC DRUBBING.

Woe is Added to the Work of the Husband by a Fine in Police Court for Trespass.

MRS. MATHIAS WANTED A DIVORCE NOT LONG AGO.

Fred Graffe is Appointed Night Clerk at the Police Station—News of the Police.

As a result of an overdose of previousness Edward Dellinger was on Friday fined \$15 for trespass, which he paid and left the court room very unhappy and carrying with him a varied collection of cuts, bruises, contusions and bumps, distributed mostly over his face. The proceedings leading up to this result occurred Thursday afternoon on North Wells street at the residence of J. J. Mathias and the bumps and things were contributed by Mr. Mathias during a strenuous cathectic display, the movements of which Mr. Dellinger was unable to follow. Mr. Mathias left home about 2 o'clock ostensibly to go down town for several hours, but he did not get far away. Pretty soon he was informed by a faithful watcher that Mr. Dellinger was a caller at his house. He immediately went home, kicked in the doors, which were locked and found Mrs. Mathias and Mr. Dellinger compromisingly located in the bedroom. After a brief session Dellinger was thrown out the front door and for a short time lay in the yard in an unconscious condition. Neighbors telephoned the police station and the wagon shortly after took the man to the city prison. He washed up, felt of himself to see whether he was all there and then sent for a friend who put up \$25 for his appearance next morning. That morning he pleaded guilty to the charge of trespass as preferred by Mathias and paid his fine, as stated, after admitting that he had been criminally intimate with the prosecuting witness' wife. The only extenuating circumstances which he offered was that he was passing the house and was just about to go into a saloon, when Mrs. Mathias' little boy came to him and said his mother wanted to see him. Mathias said that Dellinger had ruined his household and that he had frequently warned the man never to set foot on his premises again.

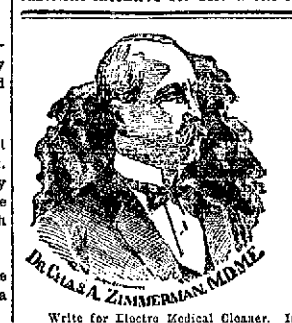
All the parties formerly lived in Abbot township and when last fall Mr. and Mrs. Mathias moved to Fort Wayne, Dellinger moved too. Dellinger used to be a frequent visitor at the Mathias home in the country and Mathias objected to his visits, but was never able to secure any substantial evidence of wrong-doing between his wife and the young man. He did, however, upbraid his wife and probably pretty strongly, because on July 30, according to the records in the court house, she, Dora Belle Mathias, commenced divorce proceedings in the circuit court, charging cruelty and abuse, demanding \$1,000 alimony and the custody of their two children, aged three and ten. August 13 the case was called and dismissed, the parties having effected a reconciliation. Mathias owned a forty acre farm in Abbot township, which farm was divided into two equal parts, one half of which was deeded to Dora Belle and the other to Mr. Mathias. They then mortgaged their properties to pay the attorneys and costs and moved to town. Mathias claims that his wife wanted a divorce only so that she could marry Dellinger. Mrs. Mathias is about 27 and could never win better than first prize at a beauty show, and Dellinger is about the same age, but the grade of his beauty was somewhat clouded Friday morning. Mathias is some six or seven years the senior of either of them.

John Green, a begging vagrant plucked up by Deputy Sheriff Ryan yesterday, was given an even hour to get out of town. Sixty days on the stone pile in case he failed, was a sufficient incentive for Mr. Green to

try to break the one hour pedestrian record.

Anyone finding a large gray horse wandering about the streets without a guardian will please take him to the police station or the front room of the sheriff's office. He is the property of a farmer living near Williamsport, who bought the animal Thursday. While leading him homeward, the horse broke away and has not since been seen by his owner.

At a meeting of the board of safety held last week, Fred C. Graffe was appointed desk clerk to succeed Louis Langard, resigned. Mr. Graffe has not yet been advised when to report for duty, but it is probable that he will acquaint himself with the work and intricacies of the position at once and will take charge about May 1. His friends will be pleased to learn



Write for Electro Medical Cleanser. It will explain why we cure where others fail. Sample copy free. Address Sanitarium, 26 West Wayne Street.

THE TURN OF THE SEASON

The seasons of life are measured by years instead of months. For the summer season of womanhood Nature allots about thirty years and then comes the turn of the season. Many a woman shrinks from this turning place, which she significantly names the "change of life." It is not simply the change of a season to her but the change of her whole life. Henceforth motherhood lies behind her. And sometimes she feels almost rebellious at the thought of such a change. At forty-five she feels herself in her prime; she is at her ripest and richest of mental and physical development. It seems as if the turn of the season came too soon.

But more than all else the healthy woman shrinks from the consequences which so often attend this change of life; the physical pain, the mental suffering, the gibbering spectre of insanity even casting a dark shadow across the future. But there is no need of alarm if women will take natural and intelligent precaution against such disastrous results. It is reasonable to suppose that such a great functional change should have far-reaching physical effects. It is also reasonable to assume that at such a time Nature may need some assistance.

The woman who realizes these facts, and seeks a simple but effective medicine to carry her safely through this trying and perilous period, will find all she needs for health and strength in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Cures Guaranteed. J. S. Carlisle, Esq., of Manchester, Coffee Co., Tenn., writes: "I have been using your medicines for the last sixteen or eighteen years in my Poorhouse. I am superintendent of the Coffee County Poorhouse and Asylum combined. Your 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' are the best medicines for the diseases for which they are recommended, that I ever used. They saved my wife's life at the time of 'change of life.' I also cured the worst case of lunacy that we ever had with your 'Favorite Prescription.' The case had been under the doctor's care for three years. I used your medicine about seven or eight months and the patient was as well as she ever was in her life. This was nine years ago, and she is still in good health. I have been recommending your medicine to many afflicted women and have also guaranteed that if it did not cure I would pay back the money spent for it. I have not once been called upon to refund. I think I have guaranteed seventy-five or one hundred cases. 'Favorite Prescription' has no equal for diseases of women."

Recommended by Women. Mrs. M. Barnes, of Falls Ferry, Shasta Co., Cal., writes: "My physician said I was suffering from the effects of 'change of life.' I had heart disease and uterine trouble and rheumatism. My head was so dizzy I could hardly stand up. When I began to use Dr. Pierce's medicines I improved right along. I took seven or eight bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' a teaspoonful three times a day, and the 'Pleasant Pellets' at night. I feel as well as ever I did. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce's medicines to suffering women. I think they are the best medicines in the world. I can't say enough in their praise. The 'Favorite Prescription' cured me after I had been sick for two years so I was hardly able to be about."

"I feel it my duty to write to you as I have received so much benefit from the use of your medicines," says Mrs. Lizzie A. Bowman, of New Matamoras, Washington Co., Ohio. "I have taken four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' for female weakness and 'change of life.' Before I began taking it I could not do anything. I had such pains in my head and in the back of my neck that I thought I would lose my mind. Now I can work every day. I recommend 'Favorite Prescription' to all females suffering in the period of 'change of life.' It is the best medicine I have ever found."

It is hardly possible to exaggerate the benefits received by weak and sick women who in their distress have made trial of "Favorite Prescription." From the first change of life when the girl becomes a woman to the last change of life, and through all the intervening periods of wifehood and motherhood, "Favorite Prescription" preserves the womanly health and strength and cures womanly diseases. It establishes regularity and dries the offensive drains which undermine the strength. It heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. Mothers have found in it a wonderful assistance. It cures morning sickness, promotes physical strength and mental cheerfulness, and makes the baby's advent practically painless.

Women who are weak and sick, especially those whose ailments are of long standing, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence is held in sacred secrecy, and the written confidences of women are guarded by the same strict professional privacy observed by Dr. Pierce in personal interviews with sick women, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A VALUABLE PRESENT. No gift can be more valuable to man or woman than a good book on Medicine and Hygiene. On receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY, Dr. Pierce will send FREE a copy of his great medical work, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," containing more than a thousand large pages and over seven hundred illustrations. It is the best family medical work ever put out. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper-covered.

Address: DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

of his success in receiving the appointment.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It does from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

W. E. Fillers, of Arcola, spent Sunday with friends in the city.

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED

WHO ARE SUFFERING from any cases and cannot get well, consult the eminent specialist, DR. CHARLES ALBERT ZIMMERMAN. There's probably no physician or specialist in Fort Wayne or elsewhere who is curing more chronic, obstinate, lingering diseases and cancers than he is.

IN A PRACTICE OF 37 YEARS he has to his credit 3,055 cured cancers, and 127 cured cancers last year. OBSTINATE DISEASES, even in their most aggravated forms of the head, throat and lungs, female diseases, dropsy, heart, stomach, kidneys, bladder, nerves, muscles, bones, paralysis, rheumatism, all bad blood and skin diseases, stricture, varicose and all diseases of the sexual organs of man or woman quickly cured by new method. No failures, a perfect cure in every case. 24c

REMOVED and permanently cured without pain or loss of blood. No plaster, knife or paste used. Book and circular describing treatment free. Address, Dr. Chas. A. Zimmerman, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Cancer Tumor

Mrs. Zimmerman, M. E. M. D. C. DERMATOLOGIST AND BEAUTY SPECIALIST. Superficial hair, moles, warts, pimples, black heads, scabs and all facial blemishes permanently removed with the electric needle without scarring. ZIMMERMAN BEAUTY COLLEGE, 88 West Wayne Street.

DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY.

Painless Dentistry. War-

anted Work. Moderate

charges. Get the best.

U. S. Dental Parlors.

Dr. J. A. and J. W.

Williams, M.Ds.

Phone 1178.

88 Calhoun St.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CORONER.

Editor Sentinel.—Please announce my

name as a candidate for coroner of Allen

county, subject to the decision of the re-

publican nominating convention.

DR. JAMES A. LOMAS.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Please announce to the readers of the

Sentinel that I am an independent candi-

date for the office of justice of the peace

for Wayne township, subject to the decision

of the voters at the polls at the November

election.

HARRY W. DICKMAN.

GAVE THE ORDER

General Smith Admits He Told Major Waller to Kill All Over Ten in Samar Island.

WANTED A WILDERNESS MADE OF THE PLACE.

Court Martial of the American General is Begun and Simplified by Admissions.

MANILA PROSECUTOR CAUSES SENSATION.

General Chaffee Cables That the Situation in Mindanao Has Greatly Improved.

Manila, April 25.—The trial by court martial of Gen. Jacob H. Smith on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, began today. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton presided. Col. Charles A. Woodruff, counsel for the defense, said he desired to simplify the proceedings. He was willing to admit General Smith gave instructions to Major Waller to kill and burn and make Samar a howling wilderness; that he wanted everybody killed capable of bearing arms, and that he did specify all over ten years of age, as the Samar boys of that age were equally as dangerous as their elders. Major Waller and Lieutenant Day, of the marine corps, who were tried by court martial here on the charge of executing natives of the island of Samar without trial, have been acquitted.

CAUSED A SENSATION.

Manila, April 25.—At the trial today of the editor of Freedom, who is charged with sedition in publishing an article from an American periodical, to which the editor of Freedom agreed and added remarks of his own, censuring the United States commission's rule, the attorney general, L. R. Wilkey, created a sensation and astounded the judge, lawyers and spectators. He lost his temper with Judge Odlin and said: "The civil government wants to know where it stands under the law passed. It wants to know whether it will be enforced, or whether such unwarranted statements will be allowed. The court knows the wishes of the government and it is to be presumed that it knows its own rules."

Judge Odlin replied: "The court will determine the case according to law. The court wants you to understand that it believes individuals have rights as well as governments."

The defense has asked for a delay of a week, owing to counsel having been disqualified on account of not passing the Filipino standard of law.

QUIETER IN MINDANAO.

Washington, April 24.—Adjutant General Corbin today made public the following extract from a cablegram just received from General Chaffee respecting the situation in Mindanao, dated Manila, April 24: "Before Baldwin could be communicated with he had taken fort at Pallas after slight resistance. No casualties. Very soon after neighboring town of Ganasi opened its doors, hoisted white flag and delivered red flag. Datto Lampok and others with strong following asked permission to call and make peace. Datto Amani Pak, of Ganasi, who sent threatening message in reply to my letter, is one of those who have submitted. Camp is two miles from Ganasi, whose sultan has asked Baldwin to come there. Have directed him not to move. He is ten miles from Datto. It is my purpose to have interview with General Davis. Will go on Hanoek, which leaves here today for Malabanga, with battalion Tenth Infantry. It is our purpose to show considerable force troops to Lake Moros, converse with Datto, then retire troops by different trails to Malabanga and Parang, thereafter to send expeditions occasionally to lake. We supposed Ganasi thirty-five miles from Malabanga, actually short twenty-one (miles), no fighting, not necessary overcome opposition to advance to present location troops; 775 men with Baldwin, two troops cavalry dismounted twelve miles in rear. Every effort will be made prevent general war. Davis says situation this time very favorable."

ATTEMPT TO DYNAMITE NIAGARA POWER CANAL.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 26.—A special to the News from Niagara Falls says an attempt has been made to blow up the power canal on the Canadian side with dynamite.

As the night shift went to work, last evening in the tunnel of the Canadian Power company, discovery was made of an attempt to wreck the

tunnel and kill the men, thirty in number, working 100 feet below the surface of the earth.

The shaft leading down to the tunnel is 100 feet deep. From the bottom of the shaft the tunnel runs north and south and men work at both headings. The blasts are discharged by means of batteries, which are operated at the foot of the shaft, the wires extending to the headings. One of the "nipper" boys discovered that one of the batteries had been cut and a cartridge cap connected and placed in a stick of dynamite. The stick of dynamite had been placed between two boxes of dynamite containing seventy-five pounds of the material. Had an explosion occurred the havoc wrought would have been fearful. No motive can be ascribed for the plot.

VERY BOLD JOB BY ROBBERS

LOOTED SNOWBERGER'S STORE AT SUMMIT.

Bound the Sleeping Proprietor and Imprisoned a Family Upstairs in the Building.

Anburn, Ind., April 26.—Henry Snowberger's general store at Summit station, ten miles north from here, was the scene of one of the most daring robberies ever committed in this county. At an early hour on Wednesday morning entrance to the store was gained so quietly that Mr. Snowberger, sleeping in the store, or his brother's family, living upstairs, did not hear them until awakened, after his feet and hands were tied and his revolver and \$30 taken from his person. The door to the stairway was wired to prevent the brother from coming down and it was two hours before the prisoners were released. One of the robbers said: "He has more money than this; I heard him say he had \$700," but they failed to find the hidden treasure. The voice of the robber was all the clue to lead to their arrest.

SETTLING OLD FIRE LOSSES

WABASH CLAIM AGENT IN THE CITY ON BUSINESS.

Railroad Company Will Pay From \$5,000 to \$10,000 for Farm Damage by Fire Last Fall.

Mayor Z. T. Dungan, of Huntington, who also holds the position of claim agent for the Wabash railroad, was in the city on business for his company, and Mr. Dungan's chief errand is the adjustment of losses sustained by land owners in this vicinity from a fire which spread from the company's right-of-way southwest of the city last fall.

It will be recalled that sparks from a Wabash engine set fire to dry grass along the right-of-way and this soon spread over a wide range of territory, destroying crops, fences, outbuildings and damaging the soil extensively. Among the sufferers were several Fort Wayne gentlemen owning farms in that vicinity—H. C. Paul, C. S. Bash, Benjamin Rothschild, Cyrus Faulkner and others. Mr. Dungan is making a settlement of these losses, and while the exact amount of damage cannot be ascertained, one of the gentlemen interested expressed to The Sentinel the belief that the railroad company would expend from \$5,000 to \$10,000 in the adjustment of the damage.

MRS. JULIA HARPER DEAD.

New York, April 26.—Mrs. Julia A. Harper, widow of James Harper, founder of the publishing firm of Harper & Bros., of New York, in 1844-45, is dead at her home in this city from heart failure. Mrs. Harper had been an invalid the greater part of her life. Mr. Harper died in 1869, the result of being thrown from his carriage.

FOUR DIE IN EXPLOSION.

Portsville, Pa., April 26.—One of the buildings of the Shenandoah Powder works at Krebs station, this county, blew up today. Four men were killed. They were Amos Yarnall, Irwin Wolf, W. J. Lindemann and Elmer Stauffer. The body of Wolf was the only one recovered.

A DOCTOR'S BAD FLIGHT.

"Two years ago, as a result of a severe cold, I lost my voice," writes Dr. M. L. Scarborough, of Hebron, Ohio, "then began an obstinate cough. Every remedy known to me as a practicing physician for 35 years, failed, and I daily grew worse. Being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, I found quick relief, and for last ten days have felt better than for two years." Positively guaranteed for Throat and Lung troubles by Dreier & Bro. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

HIT BY TORNADO

JOPLIN, MO., SUFFERS FROM FIERCE STORM.

THREE PERSONS ARE KILLED

SEVERAL OTHERS RECEIVE INJURIES.

STRUCK WITHOUT WARNING

HIGH WINDS CONTINUE OVER WIDE AREA TODAY.

Joplin, Mo., April 26.—A revised list of the casualties resulting from the tornado which swept through here late yesterday afternoon follows: DEAD.

Ester Hunter, 2 years old. J. I. Jones. Martha Cope (colored).

INJURED. John Kager, of Villa Hughes, fatally. Mrs. Thomas Smith, of Newburg, Mo., fatally.

Whole Smith family of seven severely injured from house falling on them. Unknown woman, Byersville, fatally. Anna and Bidwell Hunter, fatally. G. W. Markham. Bud Cole. F. B. Kelly. Charles Clark.

Mrs. Mattie S. Walker. Mrs. Nellie Sullivan and four of her children. The fifth child, a baby, injured. Mrs. Richard Rex. Miss Rex, internally. Two Rex children. Mr. Moody, visiting Rex family. Mrs. Anna Hunter. Mrs. Hick, eye sight destroyed. Miss Nora Winburne.

DAMAGE IS HEAVY. A great number of residences in Joplin were wrecked and many others in the suburbs, Moonshine Hill and Villa Heights, were demolished. A conservative estimate today places the aggregate loss in buildings wrecked and mines flooded at \$100,000. Mayor Trigg today called a meeting of citizens to devise plans for relief. At least fifty families are homeless.

The fury of the storm broke loose at 4:35 yesterday afternoon. There was no premonition of its terrible violence. There was an utter absence of the usual funnel-shaped cloud, and the clouds looked no more menacing than those which produce the ordinary spring thunder showers. The wind was a straight gale, but it was of terrible velocity, whipping down scores of houses in the south part of the city and reducing to kindling wood one hundred thousand dollars worth of the finest mining plants in this district.

HAVOC IN JOPLIN.

The worst havoc in Joplin city was in a territory four blocks wide, commencing at the west limits of the city, at Seventeenth street, and ending at Seventh street on the east. Within this narrow belt the destruction done is visible on every hand. Most of the houses are not completely razed, but there is scarcely a building which is not damaged. No one was killed here, but some persons had miraculous escapes.

The home of Mrs. Nellie Sullivan was destroyed and all the members of the family were injured by falling timbers. Mrs. Sullivan was badly hurt about the head and face, and her 2-year-old baby was blown fifty yards into a pond and saved from drowning by the heroic efforts of her 7-year-old brother, who had also received injuries from the storm.

One room of the residence of S. D. Brown, on Ivy street, was blown away and his young son was carried three blocks, receiving only slight injuries.

THREE LIVES LOST.

Passing east from the main portion of the city the storm spent its fury on the suburban districts known as Moonshine Hill and Villa Heights. Two people were killed at Moonshine Hill. News of the terrible destruction did not reach the city until late last night, and investigation will not be possible until today. The hill is now a tangled mass of debris and not a single house is left standing. It is populated mainly by miners, who live in little shacks.

Of the little home of Bidwell Hunter not a timber is left standing and the three inmates of the house are dying, all having had their skulls fractured.

DAMAGE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 26.—The gale of wind which passed over the city last night did considerable damage. Windmills were blown in, roofs ripped up and signs torn from their fastenings. J. McDonald, who was riding a bicycle on West Madison street, was caught by a heavy gust of wind and blown against a passing horse. He was badly trampled upon.

The wind blew over a sheet-iron smokestack of the Barber Asphalt and Paving company, Paulina street and the Chicago river, seriously injuring Simon Teron, a watchman.

At Whipple and Van Buren streets the saloon of John Maroney was demolished by the gale.

FIFTY MILES AN HOUR.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 26.—A fierce fifty-mile-an-hour southwesterly gale is sweeping over the lower lake region today. According to information given out at the local weather bureau the wind will shift to north-west before night and reach a still greater velocity. Thus far no damage to shipping has been reported. The storm has, however, prostrated telegraph and telephone wires in all directions, many points being reported entirely cut off from telegraphic communication.

CASUALTIES AT OMAHA.

Omaha, Neb., April 26.—A most serious rain and wind storm struck this city at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, doing a great amount of damage to property and resulting in the probable death of one person and the injury of a number of others.

Robert Maxwell, aged 13 years, was struck by lightning, on Military avenue, and will probably die. Mayor Demis was struck by a flying sign at Eighteenth and Farnam streets and sustained a broken leg and was otherwise seriously injured. He was removed to his home.

HAIL KILLS POULTRY.

Lincoln, Neb., April 26.—A terrific straight-away wind, reaching at times a velocity of sixty miles an hour, prevailed at Lincoln throughout the afternoon and into the night. Only minor damage was done. There was a slight fall of rain. All sorts of weather conditions were present in adjacent towns. In York county there was a drenching rain, followed by a heavy snow. Northwest, in Greeley county, hailstones fell of sufficient size to strike and kill poultry and young stock.

BOYS' SCHOOL FOR WINONA

DECISION IS MADE BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Meeting in Pittsburg Results in the Completion of Organization—Opens in September.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 26.—At a meeting of the board of directors of Winona assembly, in this city yesterday, a boys school for Winona was determined upon. The new school will have the name of Winona Agricultural and Technical Institute and it is proposed to give it rank with other schools of the kind in the country.

The following officers were elected for the school corporation: President—Walter M. Smith, New York.

Vice President—J. M. Studabaker, South Bend, Ind. Second Vice President—H. J. Heinz, Pittsburg, Pa.

Secretary—E. A. K. Hackatt, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Officers of the school were elected as follows: Chancellor—Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., New York.

President—Sol C. Dickey, Indianapolis, Ind.

Principal—H. E. DuBois.

It is expected that the school will open September 10, next, and arrangements will be made accordingly. There is much interest in this educational enterprise and those promoting it express confidence of success.

NEW BANK AT WARSAW.

Warsaw, Ind., April 26.—A new bank has been organized in this city, to be known as the Kosciusko County bank, with a capital of \$75,000. The stock has all been subscribed by business men and farmers of this city and county. The following officers have been elected: President, M. A. Wilcox; vice president, J. W. Hoover; cashier, Abe Brubaker; directors, M. A. Wilcox, J. W. Hoover, Abe Brubaker, Isaac Scott, O. S. Gaskill, L. F. Coleman, Warren Darst, J. H. Brubaker and D. A. Peterson. The bank will open on May 1 and will absorb the Farmers' bank, of which Albion Bank is president.

BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Windfall, Ind., April 26.—The six-year-old son of Farmer Rufus Plummer, three miles northwest of this place, was fatally injured last evening. The boy was out with his father hauling wood in a two-horse farm wagon, and while sitting on the side of the wagon and the team moving rapidly on the way home, he attempted to get on top of the wood, slipped and fell between the front and hind wheel of the wagon, the hind wheel passing over his body across the stomach before the father could check the horses. He was picked up unconscious and taken home, where he died.

Dr. A. J. Keeler and his bride arrived in the city last week.

HEAPS OF ASHES

ALONE MARK THE SITE OF A KANSAS TOWN.

FIRE DESTROYS HERKIMER

NOT A RESIDENCE OR BUSINESS HOUSE REMAINS.

A FIRE RAGING IN NORFOLK

HIGH WIND SWEEPING FLAMES WITH FEARFUL SPEED.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 26.—The town of Herkimer, Kan., has been totally wiped out by a fire which started at midnight last night. Herkimer is a town of about 500 inhabitants, 120 miles from St. Joseph. The St. Joseph and Grand Island railroad station, and according to reports from the railroad officials, every business and residence structure in the town have been entirely destroyed. All telegraphic and telephonic communication has been cut off.

FIRE RAGING IN NORFOLK.

Norfolk, Va., April 26.—Fire broke out at 11 o'clock today in the residence of Daniel Mayo, corner of Chapel street and Princess Anne avenue, and in less than an hour six houses had been destroyed. The fire is still raging. A high wind is blowing and weak water pressure interferes with the work of the firemen.

OHIO OIL TOWN WIPED OUT.

Findlay, O., April 26.—Custar, an oil town of 600 inhabitants, twenty miles north of here, was destroyed last night by fire, the origin of which cannot be learned on account of the fact that telephone and telegraph wires are burned and all communication with the town shut off. A high wind was blowing, which prevented any possible chance of saving the town. Aid was sent from surrounding towns, but to no avail. The loss, which will exceed \$60,000, includes nine stores and scores of dwellings.

HOME FOR HELPLESS WOMEN.

Marion, Ind., April 26.—The bequest of \$40,000 for a home for helpless women at Fairmount, made by E. L. McDonnell, who died at Grand Rapids, Mich., was a surprise to his friends in Indiana. He lived for many years at Fairmount and had wide acquaintance over Grant county. He has a brother here, John McDonnell. Mr. McDonnell left \$5,000 to Miss Virginia Platt, a similar amount to his father and sister, and \$40,000 specifically and the residue of the estate is given to found the home at Fairmount. Miss Platt lives at Cincinnati and she and Mr. McDonnell were to be married Wednesday. For several years Mr. McDonnell has been the Michigan agent for the Vandalla and he was widely known among railroad men and in the lumber trade.

CURES RHEUMATISM AND CATARRH AFTER ALL ELSE FAILS—COSTS NOTHING TO TRY.

To cure the most desperate rheumatism or catarrh take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) the wonder of the age. Cures when all else fails. It kills the poison in the blood and gives a pure, healthy blood supply, stopping all gnawing, shooting aches and pains in the bones, joints, back, and reduces all swellings. Hawking, spitting, dropping in the throat, offensive breath and catarrh, irritations of the mucous membranes quickly disappear thus making a perfect, permanent cure of the worst rheumatism or deep-seated catarrh. B. B. B. especially advised for old, obstinate cases. Druggists, \$1. Trial treatment free and prepaid by writing Dr. G. L. Giam, 213 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice given. Sold by Ranke & Nussbaum, 68 Calhoun St.

Even in India, where one is accustomed to suppress wild animals a constant source of danger, there is a demand for legislation to preserve wild animals from extermination.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS CURED.

"For ten years I had chronic bronchitis so bad that at times I could not speak above a whisper," writes Mr. Joseph Coffman, of Montmorency, Ind. "I tried all remedies available, but with no success. Fortunately my employer suggested that I try Foley's Honey and Tar. Its effect was almost miraculous, and I am now cured of the disease. On my recommendation many people have used Foley's Honey and Tar, and always with satisfaction." Sold by Dreier & Bro. and Pellens & Poister.

BOY KILLED AT BOONVILLE.

Boonville, Ind., April 26.—Emory Thompson, aged five, was accidentally killed yesterday by John Clutter. Clutter was setting fence posts

and dropped a post from his shoulder on the boy, crushing his skull. Clutter did not see the boy. Thompson's home was in Oakland City and he was visiting W. H. Stone.

HAS PNEUMONIA.

The friends of City Attorney Shambaugh will be gratified to know that his attending physician reports his condition as being very satisfactory today. Mr. Shambaugh, the physician says, is suffering from an unmistakable attack of pneumonia, but adds that only a part of one lung is affected and that there is no danger of further communication. Mr. Shambaugh has been ill for over a week, but only during the last few days has his disease developed any serious characteristics.

DIDN'T LIKE THE PICTURE

J. H. SMITH, OF BERNE, OBJECTED TO A CARICATURE.

Ossie Gilliom, Who Drew His Portrait at a Guessing Contest, Paid a Fine for His Fun.

Deatur, Ind., April 26.—Ossie Gilliom, of near Berne, was fined 50 cents and costs, amounting in all to \$1.50, in "Squire Smith's court" last evening. The charge was provoked and it was made by John H. Smith. It is alleged that at a guessing contest at a school in the neighborhood, two miles southeast of Berne, a short time ago, Gilliom drew a pen picture of Smith, and Smith became offended and brought suit. At the guessing contest many pen pictures were presented and the one of Gilliom's was the only one which gave offense. Gilliom pleaded guilty and paid the fine.

WOMEN PROPOSE AMENDMENT.

Washington, April 26.—Here at the national capital the women take a hand in politics now and then. The wives of a number of senators are working to secure an important amendment to the constitution of the United States. They desire that this amendment should provide for the election of three vice presidents at each quadriennial election, these officials to rank in the order of their nomination and placing on the electoral ballots. Many senators look with some indulgence on this idea of their wives, and one recently said that if the women could only find some proper occupation for the two extra vice presidents he would take the matter under serious consideration and introduce the proper resolutions in congress and begin a campaign before the state legislatures. The women argue that were their idea to become law it would settle all the vexed questions of precedence now raging in Washington. The three vice presidents would in all human probability suffice to cover all accidents during four years, and, chimerical as the proposition seems on its face, the women proposing it claim to be in earnest. The question is being ably debated in Washington drawing rooms. Most of the fair sex believe that putting the presidential succession in the cabinet officers is illogical and unjust to the voters of the United States.

BIG LOSS AT NEW ALBANY.

New Albany, Ind., April 26.—A total loss of \$75,000 occurred here in two fires. The dry goods store, known as the White House, owned by S. W. Newberger & Son, was completely destroyed. The loss at this fire is estimated at \$85,000, with insurance at \$40,000. Two hours earlier the box making department and boiler room of the Ohio Falls Co-operative Window Glass company was burned out. The blaze originated in the boiler room. The operation of the factory will be delayed about ten days. The origin of the fire in the dry goods store is unknown. While fighting this fire Joseph Featheringill, chief of the fire department, had his left hand nearly cut off by a fragment of plate glass.

THE GREAT DISMAL SWAMP

Of Virginia is a breeding ground of Malaria germs. So is low, wet or marshy ground everywhere. These germs cause weakness, chills, fever, aches in the bones and muscles, and may induce dangerous maladies. But Electric Bitters never fails to destroy them and cure malarial troubles. They will surely prevent typhoid. "We tried many remedies for Malaria and Stomach and Liver troubles," writes John Charleston, of Byesville, O., "but never found anything as good as Electric Bitters." Try them. Only 50c. Dreier & Bro. guarantee satisfaction.

NO OIL NORTH OF PONETO.

(Bluffton News.) Another veteran oil man says that he believes there is no oil to be found much farther north than Poneto. He has a record of the wells drilled around Bluffton and Kings-

KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Louise M. Gibson Says That This Fatal Disease is Easily Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Dear Mrs. PINKHAM:—I felt very discouraged two years ago, I had suffered so long with kidney troubles and other complications, and had taken so much medicine without relief that I began to think there was no hope for me. Life looked so good to me, but what is life without health? I wanted to be well."



MRS. LOUISE M. GIBSON.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and made me well, and that is why I gladly write you this, and gladly thank you; six bottles was all I took, together with your Pills. My headache and backache and kidney trouble went, never to return; the burning sensation I had left altogether; my general health was so improved I felt as young and light and happy as at twenty."—Mrs. Louise Gibson, 4813 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female trouble.

HAS FLED TO EVADE ARREST

JOSEPH WOOD, OF GARRETT, IN VERY BAD ODOR.

Charged With Criminal Intimacy

With Stepdaughter—His Wife a Fort Wayne Woman.

Auburn, Ind., April 26.—Joseph Wood, a painter and paper hanger, living at Garrett, has left that city to escape the consequences of a serious crime—the seduction of his stepdaughter, Myrtle Christie, sixteen years of age, who says she is soon to become the mother of a child of which Wood is the father. The Clipper says Wood has for some time been trying to have the girl lay the blame for her condition on another man, but failing in this he skipped out, leaving his family to bear the disgrace and humiliation.

Wood married Mrs. Christie, the girl's mother, at Fort Wayne several years ago, each being the parents of three children. They have resided in Garrett for about three years and, it is said, the intimacy between Wood and his victim has continued since last October without the knowledge of other members of the family. A warrant has been issued for Wood's arrest.

SHOT IN HIS LEFT LEG.

For all kinds of sores, burns, bruises or other wounds, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a sure cure. Skin diseases yield to it at once. Never fails in cases of piles. Cooling and healing. None genuine but DeWitt's. Beware of counterfeits. "I suffered many years from a sore caused by a gunshot wound in my left leg," says A. S. Fuller, English, Ind. "It would not heal and gave me much trouble. I used all kinds of remedies to no purpose until I tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A few boxes completely cured me." Meyer Bros. & Co.

In the mountains of Asia Minor there is a kind of bagpipe called the ghaida. In shape it is not materially different from the bagpipes of Scotland.

A CHATTANOOGA DRUGGIST'S STATEMENT.

Robt. J. Miller, proprietor of the Read House Drug Store of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes: "There is more merit in Foley's Honey and Tar than in any other cough syrup. The calls for it multiply wonderfully and we sell more of it than all other cough syrups combined." Sold by Dreier & Bro. and Pellens & Poister.

Dr. J. A. Stutz and daughter Marguerite are home from a visit in Washington, D. C.

"BLACK ROCK"--Continued--By RALPH CONNOR

In they trooped, and Quater Bras was no.

No sooner were the miners safely engaged with their coffee than I heard a great noise of bells and of men shouting, and on reaching the street I saw that the men from the lumber camp were coming in. Two immense sleighs, decorated with ribbons and spruce boughs, each drawn by a four horse team, gayly adorned, filled with some fifty men, singing and shouting with all their might, were coming down the hill road at full gallop. Round the corner they swung, dashed at full speed across the bridge and down the street, and pulled up after they had made the circuit of a block, to the great admiration of the onlookers. Among others, Slavin snatched up good naturedly, making himself agreeable to Sandy and those who were helping to unhitch his team.

"Oh, you need not take trouble with me or my team, Mike Slavin. Batches and me and the boys can look after them here," said Sandy coolly.

This rejection of hospitality was perfectly understood by Slavin and by all. "Dat's too bad, heh?" said Baptiste wickedly. "And, Sandy, he's got good money on his pocket for sure too."

The boys laughed, and Slavin, joining in, turned away with Keefe and Blaney, but by the look in his eye I knew he was playing Br'er Rabbit and lying low.

Mr. Craig just then came up. "Hello, boys! Too late for Punch and Judy, but just in time for hot coffee and doughnuts."

"Bon! Dat's furs rats," said Baptiste heartily. "Where you keep him?"

"Up in the tent next the church there. The miners are all in."

"Ahl, dat's so? Dat's bad news for the shanty men, heh, Sandy?" said the little Frenchman dolefully.

"There were a dohzen baskets full of doughnuts and a boiler of coffee left as I passed just now," said Craig encouragingly.

"Allons, mes garcons. Vite! Never say keel!" cried Baptiste excitedly, stripping off the harness.

But Sandy would not leave the horses till they were carefully rubbed down, blanketed and fed, for he was entered for the four horse race, and it behooved him to do his best to win. Besides, he seemed to hurry himself for anything so unimportant as eating. That he considered hardly worthy even of Baptiste. Mr. Craig managed to get a word with him before he went off, and I saw Sandy solemnly and emphatically shake his head, saying: "Ahl, we'll beat him this day!" And I gathered that he was added to the vigilance committee.

Old man Nelson was busy with his own team. He turned slowly at Mr. Craig's greeting. "How is it, Nelson?" And it was with a very grave voice he answered:

"I hardly know, sir, but I am not gone yet, though it seems little to hold to."

"All you want for a grip is what your hand can cover. What would you have? And, besides, do you know why you are not gone yet?"

The old man waited, looking at the minister gravely.

"Because he hasn't let go his grip of you."

"How do you know he's gripped me?"

"Now, look here, Nelson, do you want to quit this thing and give it all up?"

"No, no—for heaven's sake, no! Why, do you think I have lost it?" said Nelson almost pitifully.

"Well, he's keener about it than you, and I'll bet you haven't thought it worth while to think him."

"To think him," he repeated almost stolidly. "For?"

"For keeping you where you are over night," said Mr. Craig almost sternly.

"The old man gazed at the minister, a light growing in his eyes.

"You're right! Thank God, you're right!"

And then he turned quickly away and went into the stable behind his team. It was a minute before he came out. Over his face there was a trembling joy.

"Can't I do anything for you today?" he asked humbly.

"Indeed you just can," said the minister, taking his hand and shaking it very warmly, and then he told him Slavin's programme and ours.

"Sandy is all right till after his race. After that is his time of danger," said the minister.

"I'll stay with him, sir," said old Nelson in the tone of a man taking a covenant and immediately set off for the coffee tent.

"Here comes another recruit for your corps," I said, pointing to Leslie Graeme, who was coming down the street at that moment in his light sleigh.

"I am not so sure. Do you think you could get him?"

I laughed. "You are a good one."

"Well," he replied half defiantly, "isn't this your fight too?"

"You make me think so, though I am bound to say I hardly recognize myself today. But here goes." And before I knew it I was describing our plans to Graeme, growing more and more enthusiastic as he sat in his sleigh, listening with a quizzical smile I didn't quite like.

"He's got you, too," he said. "I feared so."

"Well," said Mr. Craig hesitatingly, "of course I would do nothing till I had consulted you, but I want a man to take my place at the sports. I am referee."

"That's all right," said Graeme, with an air of relief. "I expected something hard."

"And then I thought you would not mind presiding at the dinner. I want it to go off well."

"That's nothing to the way he touched me. Wait and learn," I answered, while Craig looked quite distressed.

"He'll do it, Mr. Craig, never fear," I said, "and any other little duty."

"Now, that's too bad of you. That is all I want, honor bright," he replied, adding as he turned away: "You are just in time for a cup of coffee, Mr. Graeme. Now I must see Mrs. Mayor."

"Who is Mrs. Mayor?" I demanded of Graeme.

"Mrs. Mayor? The miners' guardian angel."

"We put up the horses and set off for coffee. As we approached the booth Graeme caught sight of the Punch and Judy show, stood still in amazement and exclaimed:

"Can the dead live?"

"Punch and Judy never die," I replied solemnly.

"That the old manipulator is dead enough, poor old beggar."

"But he left his mantle, as you see," he looked at me a moment.

"What? Do you mean you?"

"Yes; that is what I do mean."

"He's a great man, that Craig fellow, a truly great man."

And then he leaned up against a tree and laughed till the tears came.

"I say, old boy, don't mind me," he gasped, "but do you remember the old variety show?"

"Yes, you villain, and I remember your part in it. I wonder how you can even at this remote date laugh at it."

For I had a vivid recollection of how, after a "banste and highly artistic performance of this medieval play" had been given before a distinguished Toronto audience, the trapezoid by which I had entered my box was fastened and I was left to swell in my rage and forced to listen to the suffocated laughter from the wings and the stage whisper of "Hello, Mr. Punch, where's the baby?"

"Oh, the dear old days!" he kept saying over and over in a tone so full of sadness that my heart grew sore for him and I forgave him, as many a time before.

The sports passed off in typical western style. In addition to the usual running and leaping contests, there was rifle and pistol shooting, in both of which old Nelson stood first, with Shaw, foreman of the mines, second.

The great event of the day, however, was to be the four horse race, for which three teams were entered—one from the mines, driven by Nelson, Craig's friend; a citizens' team and Sandy's.

The race was really between the miners' team and that from the woods, for the citizens' team, though made up of speedy horses, had not been driven much together and knew neither their driver nor one another.

In the miners' team were four boys, very powerful, a trifle heavy perhaps, but well matched, perfectly trained and perfectly handled by their driver. Sandy had his long, rangy roans and for leaders a pair of half broken pinto bronchos.

The pintos, caught the summer before upon the Alberta prairies, were fleet as deer, but wicked and uncertain. They were Baptiste's special care and pride. If they would only run straight, there was little doubt that they would carry the roans and themselves to glory, but one could not tell the moment they might bolt or kick things to pieces.

Being the only nonpartisan in the crowd, I was asked to referee. The race was about half a mile and return, the first and last quarters being upon ice. The course after leaving the ice led up from the river by a long, easy slope to the level above and at the farther end curved somewhat sharply round the old fort. The only condition attaching to the race was that the teams should start from the scratch, make the turn of the fort and finish at the scratch. There were no vexing regulations as to fouls. The man making the foul would find it necessary to reckon with the crowd, which was considered sufficient guarantee for a fair and square race. Owing to the hazards of the course, the result would depend upon the skill of the drivers quite as much as upon the speed of the teams. The points of hazard were at the turn round the old fort and at a little ravine which led down to the river, over which the road passed by means of a long log bridge or causeway.

From a point upon the high bank of the river the whole course lay in open view. It was a scene full of life and vividly picturesque. There were miners in dark clothes and peak caps, citizens in ordinary garb, ranchmen in wide cowboy hats and buckskin shirts and leggings, some with cartridge belts and pistols; a few half breeds and Indians in half native, half civilized dress and, scattering through the crowd, the lumbermen with gay scarlet and blue blanket coats and some with knitted toques of the same colors. A very good natured but extremely uncertain crowd it was. At the head of each horse stood a man, but at the pintos' heads Baptiste stood alone, trying to hold down the off leader, thrown into a frenzy of fear by the yelling of the crowd.

Gradually all became quiet till, in the midst of absolute stillness, came the words, "Are you ready?" then the pistol shot, and the great race began. Above the roar of the crowd came the shrill cry of Baptiste as he struck his

broncho with the palm of his hand and swung himself into the sleigh beside Sandy as it shot past.

Like a flash the bronchos sprang to the front two lengths before the other teams; but, terrified by the yelling crowd, instead of heading to the left bank, up which the road wound, they wheeled to the right and were almost across the river before Sandy could swing them back into the course.

Baptiste's cries, a curious mixture of French and English, continued to strike through all other sounds till they gained the top of the slope, to find the others already a hundred yards in front, the citizens' team leading, with the miners' following close. The moment the pintos caught sight of the teams before them they set off at a terrific pace and steadily devoured the intervening space. Nearer and nearer the turn came, the eight horses in front running straight and well within their speed. After them flew the pintos, running savagely, with ears set back, leading well the big roans, thundering along and galloping at every bound. And now the citizens' team had almost reached the fort, running hard and drawing away from the boys. But Nelson knew what he was about and was simply staiding his team for the turn.

The event proved his wisdom, for in the turn the leading team left the track, lost a moment or two in the deep snow, and before they could regain the road the boys had swept on, perched just, leaving their rivals to follow in the rear. On came the pintos, swiftly meeting the fort. Surely at that pace they cannot make the turn. But Sandy knew his leaders. They have their eyes upon the teams in front and need no touch of rein. Without the slightest change in speed the nimble footed bronchos round the turn, hanting the big roans after them, and fall in behind the citizens' team, which is regaining steadily the ground lost in the turn.

And now the struggle is for the bridge over the ravine. The boys in front, running with mouths wide open, are evidently doing their best. Behind them and every moment nearing them, but at the limit of their speed, too, come the lighter and fleet citizens' team, while opposite their driver are the pintos, pulling hard, eager and fresh. Their temper is too uncertain to send them to the front. They run well following, but when leading cannot be trusted, and, besides, a broncho laces a bridge, so Sandy holds them where they are, waiting and hoping for his chance after the bridge is crossed.

Foot by foot the citizens' team creep up upon the bank of the boys, with the pintos in turn hugging them closely, till it seems as if the three, if none slackens, must strike the bridge together, and this will mean destruction to one at least. This danger Sandy perceives, but he dare not check his leaders. Suddenly within a few yards of the bridge Baptiste throws himself upon the lines, wrenches them out of Sandy's hands and, with a quick swing, faces the pintos down the steep side of the ravine, which is almost sheer ice with a thin coat of snow. It is a daring course to take, for the ravine, though not deep, is full of undergrowth and is partially closed up by a brush heap at the farther end. But, with a yell, Baptiste burles his four horses down the slope and into the undergrowth. "Alons, mes enfants! Courage! Vite! Vite!" cries their driver, and nobly do the pintos respond.

Regardless of bushes and brush heaps, they tear their way through, but as they emerge the high bolt sleigh catches a root, and, with a crash, the sleigh is hurled in the air. Baptiste's cries ring out high and shrill as ever, encouraging his team, and never cease till, with a plunge and a scramble, they clear the brush heap lying at the mouth of the ravine and are out on the ice on the river, with Baptiste standing on the front box, the box trailing behind and Sandy nowhere to be seen. Three hundred yards of the course remain. The boys, perfectly handled, have gained at the bridge and in the descent to the ice and are leading the citizens' team by half a dozen lengths. Behind them comes Baptiste. It is now or never for the pintos. The rattle of the trailing box, together with the wild yelling of the crowd rushing down the bank, excites the bronchos to madness, and, taking the bits in their teeth, they do their first free running that day. Past the citizens' team like a whirlwind they dash, clear the intervening space and gain the banks of the boys. Can the boys hold them? Over them looms their driver, paying for the first time the hissing lash. Only fifty yards more. The miners begin to yell. But Baptiste, waving his lines high in one hand, seizes his lunge with the other, whisks it about his head and flings it with a fierce yell that ever at the bronchos. Like the bursting of a hurricane the pintos leap forward and with a splendid rush cross the scratch, winners by their own length.

There was a wild quarter of an hour. The shanty men had torn off their coats and were waving them wildly and tossing them high, while the ranchers added to the uproar by emptying their revolvers into the air in a way that made one nervous.

When the crowd was somewhat quieted, Sandy's stiff figure appeared, slowly making toward them. A dozen lumbermen ran to him, eagerly inquiring if he were hurt. But Sandy could only curse the little Frenchman for losing the race.

"Lost! Why, man, we've won it!" shouted a voice, at which Sandy's rage vanished, and he allowed himself to be carried in upon the shoulders of his admirers.

"Where's the lad?" was his first question.

"The bronchos are off with him. He's down at the telegraph like enough."

"Let me go!" shouted Sandy, setting off at a run in the track of the sleigh.

He had not gone far before he met Baptiste coming back with his team, foaming, the roans galloping quietly, but the bronchos dancing and eager to be at it again.

"Volla! Bully boy! Tank the hon Dieu, Sandy. You not keel, eh? Ah, you are one grand chevalier!" exclaimed Baptiste, hauling Sandy in and thrusting the lines into his hands. And so they came back, the sleighbox still dragging behind, the pintos executing fantastic figures on their hind legs and Sandy holding them down.

The little Frenchman struck a dramatic attitude and called out:

"Volla! What's the matter wiz Sandy, heh?"

The car that answered set the bronchos off again plunging and kicking, and only when Baptiste got them by the heads could they be induced to stand long enough to allow Sandy to be proclaimed winner of the race. Several of the lumbermen sprang into the sleighbox with Sandy and Baptiste, among them Keefe, followed by Nelson, and the first part of the great day was over. Slavin could not understand the new order of things. That a great event like the four horse race should not be followed by drinks all round was to him at once disgusting and incomprehensible, and, realizing his defeat for the moment, he fell into the crowd and disappeared. But he left behind him his runners. He had not yet thrown up the game.

Mr. Craig meantime came to me and, looking after Sandy in his sleigh, with his frantic crowd of yelling admirers, said in a gloomy voice:

"Poor Sandy! He is easily caught, and Keefe has the devil's cunning."

"He won't touch Slavin's whisky today," I answered confidently.

"There'll be twenty bottles waiting him in the stable," he replied bitterly. "And I can't go following him up. He won't stand that. No man would. God help us all!"

I could hardly recognize myself, for I found in my heart an earnest echo to that prayer as I watched him go toward the crowd again, his face set in strong determination. He looked like the captain of a forlorn hope, and I was proud to be following him.

CHAPTER III. WATERLOO—OUR FIGHT, HIS VICTORY.

THE sports were over, and there remained still an hour to be filled in before dinner. It was an hour full of danger to Craig's hopes of victory, for the men were wild with excitement and ready for the most godless means of "slinging their dust." I could not but admire the skill with which Mr. Craig caught their attention.

"Gentlemen," he called out, "we've forgotten the judge of the great race. Three cheers for Mr. Connor!"

Two of the shanty men picked me up and hoisted me on to their shoulders while the cheers were given.

"Announced the Punch and Judy," he entreated me in a low voice.

I did so in a little speech and was forthwith borne aloft through the street to the booth, followed by the whole crowd, cheering like mad.

The excitement of the crowd caught me, and for an hour I squeaked and worked the wires of the immortal and unhappy family in a manner hitherto unapproached, by me at least. I was glad enough when Graeme came to tell me to send the men in to dinner. This Mr. Punch did in the most gracious manner, and again with cheers for Mr. Punch's master they trooped tumultuously into the tent.

We had only begun when Baptiste came in quietly, but hurriedly, and whispered to me:

"M'sieu Craig, he's gone to Slavin's and would lak you and M'sieu Graeme would follow quick, Sandy, he's take one leel drink up at the stable, and he's go mad lak one dinkie!"

I sent him for Graeme, who was presiding at dinner, and set off for Slavin's at a run. There I found Mr. Craig and Nelson holding Sandy, more than half drunk, back from Slavin, who, stripped to the shirt, was coolly waiting with a taunting smile.

"Let me go, Mr. Craig," Sandy was saying. "I am a good Presbyterian. I am a pious thief, and he has my money, and I will have it out of the soul of him."

"Let him go, preacher," sneered Slavin. "I'll cool him off for you. But you'd better hold him if you want his mug left on to him."

"Let him go?" Keefe was shouting. "Hands off!" Blaney was echoing. I pushed my way in. "What's up?" I cried.

"Mr. Connor," said Sandy solemnly, "it is a gentleman you are, though your name is against you, and I am a good Presbyterian, and I can give you the commandments and reasons annexed to them, but you're a thief, a papist thief, and I am justified in getting my money out of his soul."

"But," I remonstrated, "you won't get it in this way."

"He has my money," reiterated Sandy.

"He is a blank fan, and he's afraid to take it up," said Slavin in a low, cool tone.

With a roar Sandy broke away and rushed at him, but without moving from his tracks Slavin met him with a sunlight left hander and laid him flat.

"Hokey!" yelled Blaney. "Ireland forever!" and, seizing the iron poker, swung it around his head, crying, "Back, or, by holy Moses, I'll kill the first man that interferes wid the game!"

"Give it to him?" Keefe said sagely.

Sandy rose slowly, gazing round stupidly.

"He don't know what bit him," he laughed Keefe.

"This won't do the highlander, and, saying, 'I'll settle you afterward, Mr. Keefe,' he rushed in again at Slavin. Again Slavin met him with his left,

taggered him and before he fell took a step forward and delivered a terrific right hand blow on his jaw. Poor Sandy went down in a heap amid the yells of Blaney, Keefe and some others of the gang.

I was in despair when I came Baptiste and Graeme.

One look at Sandy, and Baptiste tore off his coat and cap, slammed them on the floor, danced on them and with a long drawn "Sap-r-r-r-r-r!" rushed at Slavin.

But Graeme caught him by the back of the neck, saying, "Hold on, little man," and, turning to Slavin, pointed to Sandy, who was reviving under Nelson's care, and said, "What's this for?"

"Ask him," said Slavin insolently. "He knows."

"What is it, Nelson?"

Nelson explained that Sandy, after drinking some at the stable and a glass at the Black Rock hotel, had come down here with Keefe and the others, had lost his money and was accusing Slavin of robbing him.

"Did you furnish him with liquor?" said Graeme sternly.

"It is none of your business," replied Slavin, with an oath.

"I shall make it my business. It is not the first time my men have lost money in this saloon."

"You lie!" said Slavin, with deliberate emphasis.

"Slavin," said Graeme quietly, "it is a pity you said that, because, unless you apologize in one minute, I shall make you sorry."

"Apologize?" roared Slavin. "Apologize to you?" calling him a vile name. Graeme grew white and said, even more slowly:

"Now you'll have to take it. No apology will do."

He slowly stripped off coat and vest. Mr. Craig interposed, begging Graeme to let the matter pass.

"Surely it is not worth it."

"Mr. Craig," said Graeme, with an easy smile, "you don't understand. No man can call me that name and walk around afterward feeling well."

Then, turning to Slavin, he said: "Now, if you want a minute's rest I can wait."

Slavin, with a curse, bid him come. "Blaney," said Graeme sharply, "you get back." Blaney promptly stepped back to Keefe's side. Nelson, you and Baptiste can see that they stay there."

The old man nodded and looked at Craig, who simply said:

"Do the best you can."

It was a good fight. Slavin had plenty of pluck and for a time forced the fighting, Graeme guarding easily and tapping him aggressively about the nose and eyes, drawing blood, but not disabling him. Gradually there came a look of fear into Slavin's eyes, and the beads stood upon his face. He had met his master.

"Now, Slavin, you're beginning to be sorry, and I am going to show you what you are made of."

Graeme made one or two lightning passes, struck Slavin one, two, three terrific blows and laid him quite flat and senseless.

Keefe and Blaney both sprang forward, but there was a savage kind of growl.

"Hold, there!" It was old man Nelson, looking along a pistol barrel. "You know me, Keefe," he said. "You won't do any murder this time."

Keefe turned green and yellow and staggered back, while Slavin slowly rose to his feet.

"Will you take some more?" said Graeme. "You haven't got much; but mind, I have stopped playing with you. Put up your gun, Nelson. No one will interfere now."

Slavin hesitated, then rushed, but Graeme stepped to meet him, and we saw Slavin's heels in the air as he fell back upon his neck and shoulders and lay still, with his toes quivering.

"Bon!" yelled Baptiste. "Bully boy! Dat's de bon stuff! Dat's larn him one good lesson!" But immediately he shrieked, "Gar-r-r-r-e-a voss!"

He was too late, for there was a crash of breaking glass, and Graeme fell to the floor with a long, deep cut on the side of his head. Keefe had hurled a bottle with all too sure an aim and had fled. I thought he was dead, but we carried him out, and in a few minutes he groaned, opened his eyes and sank again into insensibility.

"Where can we take him?" I cried.

"To my shack," said Mr. Craig. "Is there no place nearer?"

"Yes, Mrs. Mayor's. I shall run or tell her."

She met us at the door. I had in mind to say some words of apology, but when I looked upon her face I forgot my words, forgot my business at her door, and stood simply looking.

"Come in. Bring him in. Please do not wait," she said, and her voice was sweet and soft and firm.

We laid him in a large room at the back of the shop over which Mrs. Mayor lived. Together we dressed the wound, her firm white fingers skillful as if with long training. Before the dressing was finished I sent Craig off, for the time had come for the single lantern in the church, and I knew how critical the moment was in our fight.

"Go," I said. "He is coming to, and we do not need you."

In a few moments more Graeme revived, and, gazing about, asked: "What's all this about?" and then recollecting, "Ah, that brute Keefe!" Then, seeing my anxious face, he said carelessly: "Awful bore, isn't it? Sorry to trouble you, old fellow."

"You be hanged!" I said shortly, for his old sweet smile was playing about his lips and was almost too much for me. "Mrs. Mayor and I are in command, and you must keep perfectly still."

"Mrs. Mayor?" he said in surprise. She came forward, with a slight flush on her face.

"I know you. I am sorry to bring you this trouble."

"You must not say so," she replied, "but let me do all for you that I can. And now the doctor says you are to lie still."

"The doctor? Oh, you mean Connor! He is hardly there yet. You don't know each other. Permit me to present Mr. Connor, Mrs. Mayor."

As she bowed slightly her eyes looked into mine with a serious gaze, not frowning, yet searching my soul. As I looked into her eyes I forgot everything about me, and when I recalled myself it seemed as if I had been away in some far place. It was not their color or their brightness. I do not yet know their color, and I have often looked into them, and they were not bright, but they were clear, and one could look far down into them and in their depths see a glowing, steady light. As I went to get some drugs from the Black Rock doctor I found myself wondering about that far down light and about her voice—how it could get that sound from far away.

I found the doctor quite drunk, as indeed Mr. Craig had warned, but his drugs were good, and I got what I wanted and quickly returned.

While Graeme slept Mrs. Mayor made me tea. As the evening wore on I told her the events of the day, dwelling admiringly upon Craig's generalship.

She smiled at this.

"He got me, too," she said. "Nelson was sent to me just before the sports, and I don't think he will break down today, and I am so thankful." And her eyes glistened.

"I am quite sure he won't," I thought to myself, but I said no word.

After a long pause she went on, "I have promised Mr. Craig to sing to-night if I am needed," and then, after a moment's hesitation, "It is two years since I have been able to sing—two years," she repeated "since," and then her brave voice trembled, "my husband was killed."

TEMPERANCE NOTES

JIM AND ME.



THE story, she? Why, really, I haven't much to say. If you had called one year ago, and then again today, No need of any word to tell, for your own eyes could see. Just what the Temperance Pledge has done for Jim and me.

The Fall that holds the milk, sir, we used to all with fear. But we haven't spent a cent for drink for now nearly a year. We pay our debts, we're well and strong, and kind as men can be. That's what God and the Temperance Pledge has done for Jim and me.

We used to sneak along the street, feeling so mean and low. We always felt ashamed to meet the friends we used to know. We look the world now in the face, and sleep on bold and free. That's what God and the Temperance Pledge has done for Jim and me.

—National Advocate.

THE DRINKER IN NEW LIGHT.

Argument to Prove That There is Spiritual Anarchy in the Drink Habit.

Alcohol is the poison-principle in all liquors produced by distillation or fermentation. To say that a drink is "intoxicating" is to say that its essential note or quality is poison—"toxicum"—and its consumption ultimately in death, though use in small quantities may comport with apparent health and long-continued life. This does not militate against the fact that alcohol, if not lethal in immediate result, is a narcotic, affecting the organ of mind.

The act of drinking intoxicants, then, in its last analysis, gauged according to highest ethical standards, involves mind-annihilation, and this, though insanity may not be immediately produced in its darkest phases. Every man who drinks, or gives an intoxicant to others to drink, imperils the integrity of his mental life and plays with his mind in such a way as to reduce or overthrow his moral liability, jeopardizing the normal exercise of his will in self-control; yet thousands of men, more or less deliberately, drink for the purpose of benumbing the mental faculty and destroying or impairing the moral force.

At heart, the first conscious act of drinking an intoxicant is a deliberate risk of the moral self, a deliberate placing of the mind, with all of its inherent powers, beyond control. The drinker knows that he may become irresponsible, or a criminal, under the influence of liquor, and in almost every case he assumes this risk, and so throws himself in mental, moral incapacity upon his friends, or upon the state, "to be taken care of."

In this act of deliberate, defiant surrender of self-control, the abandonment of the soul to possible influences tending towards the unsettlement of reason, and the demoralization of the will, lie all the germs of anarchy—of, rather, of anarchy. Just distinctions may be between anarchy, as a philosophy of society, and anarchy, as the overthrow of all constituted authority.

The drinker reduces himself, or tends to reduce himself, to anarchic conditions, which, if universalized, would destroy the state in black chaos. Of course, the drinker deceives himself in thinking that he drinks for pleasure, but his secret thought is a defiance of the law which holds him responsible for conduct. In his innermost soul, he dares withdraw himself from normal relations to God and self and society, throwing the moral domain into disorder. I appeal to every drinker if this is not the case. I ask if it is not true that when a man drinks at bar, or in private, or at table, he is not conscious of transgressing the immutable laws of moral responsibility, defying God to prevent his acting as he pleases.

The drinker is a violation of relative rights, and this is known to the drinker, who secretly hopes that, because he is drunk, his violation of law will be condoned. And this is known to the liquor-seller, who, vicariously, for the sake of money, gives to a fellow-man that which he knows will tend to degrade him below the level of responsibility, and to impair the latent powers of self-control.

For this reason, it is logical in the highest degree to denounce the liquor-seller as an abettor of anarchy, because his trade develops all elements of lawlessness. His patrons obtain the poison which creates anarchic conditions, dividing with him the responsibility of the crime. The United States government, disavowing the principle of license, levies a tax upon the traffic, and great political organizations pronounce in favor of tax or license, lest they interfere with "personal liberty," forgetting that all conditions of personal liberty are violated when an intoxicant is introduced into the physico-psychic organism.

George M. Hammell, in Union Signal.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

The English trades unions have increased the local office bill before Parliament and put testotolers in part of their official positions.

In Cardiff, Wales, before the saloons were closed on Sunday, with a population of 80,000, there were 62 convictions for Sunday drunkenness in 1881. Last year, with a population of 170,000, there were but nine cases.

Of 766 saloons paying the Dow tax in Lucas county, O., 505 are controlled by seven breweries of Toledo. These seven breweries paid into the treasury \$38,916.40. One brewery—the Toledo Brewing and Malting company—paid taxes for 159 saloons.

A heart and brain to feel and judge. Two feet which none may feel. These powers I'll use without a grudge, To make the world grow better.

The J. C. Ayer company, of Lowell, Mass., posts this notice: "Believing that the smoking of cigarettes is injurious to both mind and body, thereby inflicting young men for their best work; therefore after this date, we will not employ any young man under 24 years of age who smokes cigarettes."

THE EVILS OF TOBACCO.

Is a Stepping Stone to the Use of Intoxicants and Increases Liability to Disease.

One of the chief counts against tobacco is its being the main source of the drink habit. Statistics show that drink is the root of nine-tenths of crime, also that tobacco begins nine-tenths of the use of intoxicating liquor. Medical investigation in France, Germany and America proves that tobacco-using boys make stunted, childless men. A large share of nervous diseases of women are inheritances from tobacco-using sires. The London Lancet says: "No smoker can be a well man."

Some years ago I published a card in the Union Signal showing by testimonials of eminent physicians and navigators that tobacco does not, as is popularly supposed, prevent contagious diseases, but that its non-use is actually a condition of immunity from them, especially in tropical regions. Tobacco cancer and tobacco heart disease have robbed both Europe and America of some of its brightest statesmen and financiers, great captains of industry, whose death in either of numerous well-known cases threw thousands of poor people out of employment. Much of the epilepsy and insanity of our day is directly traceable to tobacco. The extent to which cigarette smoking among women obtains is almost just belief.

The one fact that tobacco is the main fountain of the drink habit, and that that habit is diverting over two thousand million dollars a year from the legitimate trade of our farmers, merchants and mechanics, should lead all our business and commercial interests to combine in relentless crusade against the giant twin robbers, rum and tobacco. These facts and philosophies and such as these should be got in local papers by readers of the Union Signal. School-teachers should encourage their pupils to write compositions and "commencement day" papers on this subject. Push the anti-tobacco pledges among young and old.

Best perhaps of all is to talk on these lines with one boy at a time, especially if he is known to use tobacco. The writer has often, when meeting a boy smoking a cigarette, told him he had killed many a rattlesnake in the wild west, but that cigarettes had killed many more than rattlesnakes. Therefore he would better throw his cigarette on the ground and stamp on it, as if it were a rattlesnake. Especially and earnestly telling him to ask God to help him keep his enemy under his feet.

It is also well to keep before young men and young women that the average tobacco bill of a tobacco user would carry an endowment life insurance policy, or a savings bank account that in 15 or 20 years would give one means to buy a home or to start in business, giving him from two to ten times as much as he could get as a capitalless wage earner.

ALCOHOL AND BRAIN ACTION.

Delicate Apparatus Which Detects the Fact That the Former Retards Work of the Latter.

Dr. T. D. Crothers, professor of the diseases of the brain and nervous system of the New York School of Clinical Medicine, says in regard to the effects of alcohol on mental operations:

"The rapidity of thought and time reactions in another test showing the mental activities. By the aid of a battery and clockwork marking parts of a second, the time can be measured from the moment the eye perceives an object to its registration on a dial by the pressure of a button. This in hundredths or tenths of a second shows the time of the passage of thought. This in almost endless varieties can be used to show the quickness of sense and thought impression, and to state them in figures. Thus, the time in health for the registration of sense impressions is three-tenths of a second. After the use of two ounces of spirits eight-tenths of a second or more is required.

"If the time to express a thought thrown upon a canvas and registered by pressing a button be seven-tenths of a second, after using spirits it will be increased to double the time. Contrary to the common impression, the rapidity of thought and the time to express it is slowed up always after the use of alcohol. This can be measured with accuracy and precision."

PNEUMONIA IS ROBBED OF ITS TERRORS.

By Foley's Honey and Tar. It stops the racking cough and heals and strengthens the lungs. It takes in time it will prevent an attack of pneumonia. Refuse substitutes. Sold by Dreier & Bro. and Fellens & Polster.

MURPHY'S FLATS.

MRS. O'SULLIVAN'S GRAND AFFAIR FOR SOCIAL HONORS UPSET.

The Countess Divito and the Barber's Wife Planned to Beat Her at Her Secret Game, but Calamities Occur to Mar the Events.

(Copyright, 1932, by C. E. Lewis.)

"VHILL, Mr. Sprocket, I believe like enough you was dead," said the German grocer as the junior of McMurphy's flats quietly entered the store the other day and backed up to the stove.

"Not quite dead, Mr. Wasserman, not quite," was the reply, "though at one time I thought my hours were numbered. When a janitor has got heart disease, asthma, weak lungs, a bad liver and rheumatism all at once, the tenants hadn't ought to be given any sudden surprise or jar."

"Yes, I see. And did you get some jars?"

"I did. A calamity happened at our flats Wednesday night, and my knees are weak yet. You know what a calamity is, don't you?"

"I believe I do," replied the grocer. "One time I put on roller skates to skip around a rink, but my heels fly oop and my head flies down, and I



"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN," HE SAID.

don't know somethings for half an hour. Don't you call her some calamity."

"That was more of an accident than a calamity, but never mind. I've been telling you all along how Mrs. O'Sullivan, the Countess Divito and the Barber's wife have been trying to get ahead of each other in a social way. Each one wants to be queen of the flat, you know."

"Yes, I know, and it makes me feel bad."

"Mrs. O'Sullivan's man Tim drives a coal cart at a dollar a day. The Count Divito has a banana patch, and the Barber has a two chair shop in Rocket alley, but all of 'em have backed their wives up in the push for social prestige."

"Well, a week or so ago, Mrs. O'Sullivan, who was dropping behind in the game, determined to recover her lost ground by giving a grand function. You know what a function is, or course."

"She was a party, eh?" queried the grocer as he opened the stove door to save coal.

"It's a sort of combination of husking bee, candy pull, high tea, birthday party and reception. It's expected that all the men will wear swallowtail coats and all the women low necked dresses, but they can chew tobacco and have holes in the heels of their stockings at the same time. It's a tony affair, and yet you can drink your beer out of a bottle and not hurt the feelings of the most refined. As I said, Mrs. O'Sullivan determined to give a function, for you can't pull off a swell affair in a flathouse without the help of the janitor, and I encouraged her to go ahead."

"And so it comes off?"

"Don't be in a hurry, Mr. Wasserman. I didn't give the thing away, and I don't know who did, but the news got out some way. Then the Countess came to me and said she was going to knock that function into a cocked hat by giving a bigger one the same night. Two hours later the Barber's wife told me in confidence that she had planned a swell affair to drive the other two into the earth."

"And dot make three what you call 'ems all at once'?" said the grocer.

"Three grand functions, Mr. Wasserman, and all planned for the same evening. It wasn't for me to give the racket away. The more functions the bigger the janitor. I'm running a swell front flat, you know, and I want all other janitors to take notice. Besides, I'd naturally come in on the beer and lemonade. I figured that I ought to get at least a dozen bottles of beer out of the three affairs. Yes, I kept quiet and encouraged each one to go ahead, and I even went out and bought myself a secondhand white vest for the occasion."

"And by and by der night comes?"

"It does, Mr. Wasserman. Yes, Wednesday night arrived at last, and it was only on that day that the three women caught on to each other's little game. That didn't stop things, but made each woman the more determined. I tell you, there was some talk huffing around our flat that day, and when I went out on the street even the undertaker howled to me. McMurphy came around in the afternoon and asked:

"How's these women getting along?"

"Take three loving cups in a row," says I.

"It's well for them," says he. "If there's any more nonsense, I'll raise the ronts."

"I said nothing to him about the functions, and all went well till 6 o'clock came. Then Tim O'Sullivan came home from the coalyard and

threw down his hat and jumped on it and yelled."

"And why does he shump und yell?" asked the grocer.

"Because he'd lost his job on the cart. He had his wife in hysterics and the children crying in less than five minutes, and then he turned to and drank up most of the beer laid in for the function and kicked the horns off the family goat."

"Hy Sheorge, but dot rhas calamities?"

"That was one, Mr. Wasserman, the first one on the programme. Tim was still tearing around when Count Divito came home and fell down in a fit. He'd had fifteen bunches of bananas frozen up on his hands and was financially ruined for life. When the Countess revived him and learned what had happened, her shrieks of despair filled the halls. I went up to quiet her, but she hit me in the stomach with a coconut and walked louder than ever. I was talking with the Barber's wife, and she was tickled half to death when her husband came staggering home."

"And he was drunk?"

"Oh, no. It was another case of financial ruin. The Barber's wife had forced the price of a shave down to 5 cents to freeze him out, and his journeyman had run away with all the razors the same day. I had to help him up stairs, and his groans were heard clear across the street. Hy John, but I had my hands full that night. It's a wonder my heart didn't carry me off."

"But you don't die?" protested the grocer.

"No, it seems not. Some one had to live on to stand at the front door and turn the guests away. There were about 200 in all, and they began arriving at half past 7. I put on my white vest and stood at the door, and as each batch arrived I bowed and flourished my hand and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, owing to unforeseen and unfortunate circumstances the respective functions to be held in this flathouse this evening by Mrs. O'Sullivan, the Countess Divito and Mrs. Torrington are unavoidably postponed to a more auspicious occasion. Au revoir."

"And so they went away?"

"And all was calamities, Mr. Wasserman."

"Well, rwell! It was no wonder to me dot eggs was 30 cents a dozen and dot canned tomatoes goes oop till der poor peoples had to eat pumpkins!"

M. QUAD.

It Was Too Sad.

"What broke me up," said the old farmer in explaining the death of his son, "was the dogged suddenness of the thing. Jim comes home from town one day and shows me a stick of sun-dried and says it's dynamite and goes to blow up stumps with it. I don't really believe it, and Jim goes out to a big stump and feels around for a minute and then says:

"Dad, get ready to see a circus."

"Let 'er come," says I, and jest then the stump and Jim and the dog and the wagon shed up with a boom, and when the pieces come rattin' down we couldn't find Jim. As I say, it was the suddenness of the thing that I can't get over. If that dynamite had been ten or fifteen minutes' time Jim sky high, I'd have bin sorter prepared for grief, but to hop on to him and me with jest nuthin' but a bang has kept me scratchin' my head and wonderin' if Jim won't be back by milkin' time."

Sad, but True.

At the Theater.

"This act is interminable," said Whitte after consulting his watch.

"It is," replied Tempot.

"It's a long time between drinks."

As Explained.

Smith—Jones is what might be called a successful liar.

Brown—How is that?

Smith—He seldom lies, but when he does he makes it good and strong.

Impossible.

Brown—Don't you think she's a clever girl?

Smith—Um! Rather too good looking, don't you think?

Misconstrued.

"Mamma, what is a delusion?"

"A delusion, my son, is something people work under."

"Mamma, is the roof of papa's factory a delusion?"—Chicago News.

Spring Golf.

[After Tompason.]

The splendor falls on clubhouse walls

And lights the stretches that are boggy;

Two sun shines where the sand pits bare

Are still a little damp and soggy.

Sing, golfer, set the wild echoes flying!

The wind in the tall grass goes sighing,

Sighing, sighing.

Oh, hark, oh, hear the loud and clear

Voice of the early golfer shouting!

His cry is, "Golf!" Once more, once more

His on the brown hills for an outing.

Hark! Hear the dampish glens rallying

And see the chunks of sod go flying, flying, flying!

Oh, glad and free the golfer he

Goes with a visage that is ruddy!

He tramps away through clinging clags;

His trousers and his shoes are muddy.

Drive, golfer, drive! Set the gray gully

ringing.

Out there where winter's ghost goes sighing,

Sighing, sighing.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

For the Children.

How a Sandpiper Went to Bed.

Roy and his papa had had a glorious day together on Wamsent lake. Of all good times—and there were many of them, too, to be had in the little camp where the Hartwells spent their summer vacations—Roy liked best those long fishing excursions with his father. And how good the dinner always tasted when they would land at some shady nook and cook the fish over the fire of twigs and branches for their noonday meal!

This day had been a lucky one for both the fishers, for Roy had made his first good catch, and now he gazed proudly at the string of pickerel and black bass beside him, which weighed down the little boat as they rowed slowly homeward and trailed its snail of fish through the soft air. At last they turned into the narrow stream that flowed beside their camping ground, when suddenly a low, clear "Peetweet!" was heard.

Roy turned to look, and there, skimming along over the water and giving his queer little whistle as he came, was a strange, dark bird like none that Roy had seen before.

"It is a sandpiper," said Roy's father in a low voice as the bird drew slowly nearer. "Sit still, and we will watch him. See, he is almost beside us."

The two dropped their oars and sat quite still, while the little boat scarcely stirred in the lazy current. They were near the sandy bank of the stream, and as the bird came closer he seemed to pause in his long, zigzag flight, then, with a quick motion, darted to the shore. The sun had set nearly an hour before, but the clouds over the western tree tops were still bright

with red and gold, and Roy could see plainly the pretty round marks on the bird's white breast and the dull brownish gray of its back and wings.

"That is the spotted sandpiper," said Mr. Hartwell. "Do you see the spots? It is his bedtime. Let us watch what he will do."

"Oh, but he is going into the water," said Roy in an excited whisper, and he nearly knocked his ear out of its socket as he leaned over to look at the bird.

The sandpiper, or peetweet, as he is sometimes called because of his well known cry, did not hop like the birds Roy had always seen, but ran lightly along the sand to the edge of the water and, sure enough, stepped boldly in till the water lapped over his toes in little ripples. Then he stood still, as if he were trying to decide what he would do next.

He perked his head first to one side, then to the other, sending curious glances at the boat now and then, but all was still there, and the two people seemed harmless enough. No creature stirred, for the song sparrows were now asleep in their nests higher up the bank, and peetweet had the world all to himself.

Soon he began to teeter his body up and down, throwing his head forward in quick, short jerks. Till Roy almost laughed aloud at the funny sight and was only stopped by his father's warning "Sh-sh!"

"Yes, he always does that before he takes a bath," said Mr. Hartwell softly, "and some people call him the teeter-up. He's a famous little fellow for nicknames."

"He must be a pretty clever bird, too," whispered Roy a moment after, "if he takes a bath before he goes to bed."

Roy was quite right. The bird was going to take his evening bath, a habit common among many birds, for they are always scrupulously clean in their habits and pride themselves on keeping their little feather suits looking as well as possible.

The sandpiper waded into the stream till his long, slender legs were out of sight. Then he dipped his body and fluttered his wings, just as the sparrows do when they bathe in the pool standing in city streets after the rain, and he poked and pulled his feathers with his bill.

"What a long bill he has!" said Roy as he watched this operation.

"That is because he has to probe for his food in the sand," answered Mr. Hartwell, "and his long legs are made on purpose for wading. He has a great many sandpiper cousins, just a little different from himself, who live on the seashore and run about the sand in great flocks. But peetweet is

more fond of his own company and often builds his nest in the grass away from the water and not always in the sand, like the others."

The bird that Roy and his father were watching must have found great fun in his bath, for he kept up his spluttering and fluttering for some minutes. At last he turned and stepped lazily out of the water.

The clouds which a short time ago had looked so golden now darkened and spread rapidly over the sky. It was plain that the thunderstorm which had threatened now and again during the afternoon was to have its way in spite of the short triumph of the sun at its setting.

"But hasn't peetweet a nest and family to go to?" asked Roy as his father glanced apprehensively at the sky and then at the bird, who was standing motionless about six inches from the water.

"He is going to sleep just where he is, tonight at any rate," said Mr. Hartwell. "That is quite clear." The sandpiper was standing with his back to the water. Gradually his body seemed to incline forward, and he drew his head and neck in toward his shoulders. They watched him in this crouching position till the first pattering drops of rain began to fall. At once the two belated sportsmen seized their oars and sped over the stretch of water to their little camp. Roy did not mind his wetting, for he felt that he had found a new friend in the sandpiper, and he determined to try to become better acquainted with him another day.—New York Tribune.

WHEN HE WAS A BOY.

James Whitcomb Riley's Little Story of His Childhood.

James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, tells in the Indianapolis News of his boyhood. He says:

"I recollect distinctly when I was a small boy and from choice spent much of my time in the kitchen rolling dough and making miniature pies. After awhile, through the obliging assistance of the hired girl, I advanced so that I could build a pie of legitimate size. My joy was complete when I actually fashioned a custard pie, and then came the feat, worthy of a sleight of hand performer, of getting it into the oven without spilling. You may gather from this that my first ambition was to be a baker, and at times I have felt a twinge of disappointment that my juvenile ambition was not realized. I really think I would have been a success as a baker.

"Where did I go to school? I was not a success in attending school. I had somewhat of a record for running away from school, and I succeeded in but one study in distinguishing myself above my school fellows. That was reading in McGuffey's readers, which gave me my first delights of literature. I was a sensitive child, but no one ever thought me so, and I received no consideration on that account and managed to be in hot water most of the time. At school if I read anything pathetic, like Dickens' death of Little Nell, while I had the best lesson, I would spoil it by too much weeping. If I was whipped by the teacher—we called it 'licked' in those days—on coming home with red eyes I would receive a parental flogging because the teacher had licked me. Consequently I have a superabundance of sympathy for children.

"Children in the country and in small towns have a self reliance and power of invention, an adaptation of the resources of their surroundings, that often make them stronger intellectually than city bred children. They have few paid for amusements, and all the fewer because of lack of money to pay for them. So they are thrown upon their own resources to furnish amusements for themselves. I have walked four miles in the country to where I knew there was a whirling Jenny. A whirling Jenny is made by sawing off a sapling about four feet from the ground. The core of the tree is left sticking up to form a peg, and a hole to fit the peg is bored in the middle of a long and heavy plank. This plank is placed across the stump, a boy running at each end of the plank, and away they go! It takes repeated doses of soap grease to make the Jenny get around with the desired speed.

"When I was a boy, there were few feuds between town boys and country boys, and when they exchanged visits each could introduce the other to a different series of delights. I do not suppose there are many boys today who have, as in my time, scrambled eggs and cooked them on brown paper atop of the store in the old schoolhouse. I really think that no bill or fare at the finest banquet that ever may be will ever have a dish that can come anywhere near that."

"Guess!"

He stands against the wall and says, Shaking his head in odd little ways, "Guess what I've got behind my back?" And then he laughs—my younger Jack.

"A doll?"

"No."

"A ball?"

"No."

"A gun?"

"No."

"A bat?"

"No."

"A skate?"

"No."

"Well, I'll confess I can't guess."

And then he jumps and laughs with glee and thinks it is a joke, does he? With outstretched arms this was boy stands

And says, "I only had my hands!"

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DAVIS MAY FIGHT

DISCRETION GIVEN HIM IN MINDANAO.

PROHIBITION IS WITHDRAWN PRESIDENT WILL LET HIM WAR ON THE MOROS.

EXPEDITION MAY PROCEED

NEW TURN IN THE CRITICAL SITUATION.

Washington, April 23.—The war department today made public the telegraphic cable correspondence which has taken place up to date respecting the Moro outbreak in Mindanao. The important feature of the correspondence is the closing chapter, showing that General Davis' expedition is not arbitrarily stopped, but that General Chaffee is allowed to exercise his discretion. It is believed that the presence of Governor Taft in Washington is the explanation of the president's direction that General Chaffee shall confer with the acting head of the Philippine commission before adopting hostile tactics.

THE CABLE CORRESPONDENCE. The correspondence begins with the cablegram given out last week, dated Manila, April 13, in which General Chaffee recites the killing of the first American soldier, near Malabang and the forming of an expedition under Baldwin to arrest the murderers.

In answer to this the following dispatch was sent:

"Washington, D. C., April 20, 1902.—Chaffee, Manila: Expedition ordered under Baldwin will not leave coast until you hear from here. This will not, however, interfere with complete preparation."

(Signed.) "Corbin."

On April 22, the following cablegram was sent General Chaffee:

"Chaffee, Manila: The president is anxious that no expedition be made against Moros until all efforts by negotiation have been exhausted. To this end he desires that you confer freely with the acting civil governor. In the event the force has to be sent, he directs that it go under the immediate command of General Davis. The president will give you all support, but desires exercise of great care and prudence. If possible avoid by all honorable means general war."

(Signed.) "Corbin."

"Chaffee, Manila: With reference to previous cables on subject it has been suggested to president that possibly surrender of the Moros murderers might be effected by instrumentality friendly dates. President desires this considered in conference with Wright and to have assurance that every honorable, peaceful remedy has been exhausted."

(Signed.) "Corbin."

General Chaffee responded to the last cablegram by the dispatch given out at the white house last night and published this morning, stating that to withdraw all the American forces would ruin our prestige; to withdraw part of the forces would be dangerous.

To this statement, the following response was made today:

"Washington, D. C., April 23.—Chaffee, Manila: Your cable of yesterday has been submitted by acting secretary of war to president, who directs that you keep in mind the president's orders, but of course, do nothing that will impair our prestige or in any way imperil the army. If after the expiration of the time named in your proclamation and after all possible diplomatic and friendly methods have been exhausted, your demand for the Moro murderers has not been met, you will act upon the lines that in your judgment will best serve to bring about peace and order in the island of Mindanao."

(Signed.) "Corbin."

MATRON, INDIAN SERVICE.

Secretary Hess, of the civil service board, announces that an examination for the position of matron in the Indian service will be held in this city June 3. There have been a number of inquiries for this examination, and several Fort Wayne ladies are contemplating taking the examination. Successful ones will be in line for places as matrons at the various government Indian schools in the west. The places pay from \$400 to \$480 per annum.

DURNELL-CHRISTIE.

Miss Mary E. Christie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Christie, and Harry Charles Durnell were united in marriage Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Trinity Episcopal church by Rev. A. W. Seabreeze. The attendants were Miss Minnie Stagemeyer and Charles Christie, and the ushers were John Christie and Charles Grosvenor. Miss Perrin played the wedding march from Lohengrin as the wedding party entered the church and took their places in

front of the altar. The bride gown was of pearl and white satin ribbon. Miss Stagemeyer was groomed in white India linen and carried a bouquet of pink roses. After the ceremony the bride and a company of relatives and intimate friends partook of a wedding supper at the home of the bride's parents on Spy Run avenue. The bride's table was decorated with pink and white carnations and the mantels were covered with vines and flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Durnell will be at home for the present with the bride's parents.

FILES BANKRUPT PETITION.

James P. Gray, railroad yardmaster, Fort Wayne, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities of \$2,298.69, and assets of \$178. The creditors are for the most part foreign hardware houses. Zollars, Worden & Zollars are attorneys for the petitioner.

MANY FAMILIES HOMELESS

WOLF LAKE, NOBLE COUNTY, IS SWEEPED BY FIRE.

Little Village Loses Its M. E. Church, a Dozen Residences and Many Barns—Fire from a Marsh.

(Special to the Sentinel.)

Wolf Lake, Ind., April 23.—This little inland village of 350 inhabitants, eight miles south of Albion, was swept by fire Tuesday afternoon, and before the flames were conquered the Methodist church, about a dozen residences and as many barns were totally destroyed. The loss will be from \$20,000 to \$30,000, insured for less than half that sum.

The flames originated in a marsh at the southwestern edge of the village, and swept into town at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. A high wind was blowing, and bucket brigades formed the only means of fighting the flames. The M. E. church was a brick structure, worth perhaps \$3,000. Residences destroyed were those of Henry Klick, Isaac Redenbaugh, John Smith, Christopher Winnebrenner, George Williams, O. W. Marvin, Wesley Parker, Dr. E. W. Dewey, John Pickett, Emanuel Miller and Charles Miller.

The fire was confined to the western part of the village, all business houses escaping. The Klick, Dewey and Parker residences were very fine ones. Mr. Klick's being valued at \$5,000. Aid was asked from Albion, and a hand engine sent from there arrived at 5 o'clock. It was of much service in preventing the spread of the flames, but the fire was not extinguished until 9 o'clock Tuesday evening. Many of the families were able to save a portion of their household effects, and the members have taken up temporary quarters with their more fortunate neighbors.

LYONS-ROTH.

Last Tuesday evening Rev. John Roth, of St. John's Reformed church, united in marriage Miss Tillie Roth and Charles Lyons at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Susan Roth. The bride's dress was of gray tulle over tulle, trimmed with cream lace and chiffon. Her maid, Miss Lena Provinces, was similarly gowned and she carried pink roses. Seidel served the wedding supper. The bride's table was decorated with pink roses and the same flowers were used in decorating the other rooms. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons will go to housekeeping in their home, corner of Rockhill and Will streets.

CORN CURIOSITIES.

"There are some curious things about corn," says an observing farmer, "and one is, where do the red and speckled ears come from when you don't plant any but white corn? And another is, why don't we find an ear with an odd number of rows on it? You can find a four-leaved clover, but you never found an odd row on an ear of corn yet. It is always fourteen, sixteen and twenty, or some other even number, and I would like to know about its mathematics and what objection nature has, in these instances, as to odd numbers?"

INDIANA WHITE CAPS ACTIVE.

Nashville, Ind., April 23.—A brutal case of white capping, almost resulting in murder, occurred eight miles west of here Monday night. While William Caldwell, a prominent man, of Brown county, was walking along a lonely road, he was attacked by twenty-five men. One man beat him in the face with a revolver, a rope was placed around his neck and he was dragged nearly a mile to the creek bottom, where he was tied to a tree. Then each of the white cappers marched past and struck him with a switch. Caldwell managed to free himself at daylight. The white cappers told him he would be killed if he identified any of them.

Kerr post, No. 529 has been suspended in at Rome City.

NAME THEIR TICKET

(Continued From Page Nine.)

absolute peace in the Philippines and the erection of civil government therein. We insist that the people of the islands shall be given increased participation in the administration of their domestic affairs as they shall demonstrate intelligence and capacity for self-government.

OPPOSED TO SOME TRUSTS.

We are opposed to all trusts or combinations of capital whose purpose or effect is to restrict business or control prices. And, we especially denounce those whose tendency it is to increase the cost of living and the necessities of life. We favor legislation to prevent such abuses. We approve the sincere and determined effort of President Roosevelt to enforce the laws against illegal combinations in restraint of trade, and demand that administration officers, state or national, shall enforce the laws in the most vigorous manner so that the legitimate competition shall not be embarrassed or destroyed.

BRIEF ON PROTECTION.

We adhere to the policy of protection. Under it our industries have developed and the hopes of labor have been increased and wages maintained at a higher rate than would have been otherwise possible.

We favor the extension of our markets through carefully guarded reciprocity arrangements with other countries wherever it can be done without "interrupting our home production." While we favor such modifications of tariff schedules as, from time to time, are required by changing conditions, we insist that such changes shall be made in line with the fundamental principle of protection.

Our faith in the gold standard has been amply justified by the wonderful strides of American industry and commerce since its adoption.

REPUBLICAN DIPLOMACY.

We are gratified that republican diplomacy has secured the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, enabling the government to proceed with the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans under the authority of the United States and the protection of our flag.

We favor the most stringent national and state legislation to suppress anarchy.

We approve the enactment by congress of legislation which will deter Chinese from gaining admission to the United States to the injury of American labor; and we demand the enforcement of immigration laws which shall exclude all unworthy and undesirable emigrants whose presence menaces our citizenship or injure our wage-workers.

LIBERAL PENSIONS.

We recognize as a continuing obligation the debt of gratitude due from the republic to the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the life of the nation, and those who won glory for its flag in Mexico, in the recent war with Spain, in the Philippines and in China. A proper recognition of this sacred obligation demands that liberal provision be made by pensions for the disabled survivors of these veterans and the widows and helpless orphans of those who are dead.

We are gratified that through a republican congress and a republican administration Indiana will soon be repaid by the United States more than six hundred thousand dollars balance due the state for money advanced in her patriotic efforts to preserve the integrity of the republic.

The republican party of Indiana endorses the conduct of its senators and representatives in the congress of the nation and is proud of the ability shown and the conspicuous and controlling part taken by each in shaping legislation and bringing added glory and honor to the state they so ably represent.

DURBIN IS ENDORSED.

The resolutions endorse the administration of Governor Winfield T. Durbin, saying his administration has been one of marked success. Referring to the management of the state's financial affairs, the resolutions continue:

The republican party believes that the state government is like any great business institution, considered from the standpoint of accountability and responsibility to the people of the commonwealth. It believes the humblest taxpayer is an interested stockholder in the financial affairs of the state's business and that inefficiency, indifference or waste in public administration expenditures or accountings is a crime and it believes that the present system of state government is the most economical and efficient that has ever been established. The party takes especial pride in the financial record made by its efficient officers since taking control of the executive department. Since that time the

party has established just fee and salary laws; the tax levy has been reduced; the state debt has been decreased over one-half and the present administration will further reduce the debt more than two millions of dollars, leaving the state free of any debt maturing prior to 1915.

OTHER STATE ISSUES.

The legislative policies and measures of the party in enacting laws for the protection and benefit of labor and laws regulating county and township business have proven successful and are an earnest of other advances and reforms which the party will give to the commonwealth from time to time when needed. We pledge the people that the republican party will not confer special privileges on railway or other combinations, but will maintain and preserve the right of lawful competition and the supremacy of the laws over all corporations and monopolies.

The laws for the protection of miners must be observed and enforced.

The republican party demands the adoption and enforcement of proper laws regulating nominations, securing to every man the right to express his choice for the candidate of the party to which he belongs, whether the nominations are made by a direct primary or a delegate or mass convention.

The state central committee is instructed to prepare and adopt suitable and proper rules and regulations which shall, in the future, govern the mode and manner of the selection of delegates to state, congressional and legislative conventions.

CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 25.—Comment on the state ticket nominated by the republicans yesterday appears to agree that geographically the ticket is weak, a big majority of the important candidates coming from the central part of the state, within a short radius of Indianapolis. The ticket as given in these dispatches yesterday was completed by the nomination of R. A. Brown for clerk of the supreme court and Fassett A. Gorton for superintendent of public instruction. Both are from this city. The convention adjourned late yesterday afternoon.

WAR BEGUN ON BEEF TRUST

ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX OUT WITH STATEMENT.

Gives Result of Preliminary Investigation and Sends Orders to the Attorneys.

Washington, April 25.—Attorney General Knox has made the following statement regarding the so-called beef trust:

"On April 4 this department directed W. A. Day, esq., of Washington, in his capacity as special assistant to the attorney general, to examine into, as far as practicable, the public charges to the effect that a combination of the large meat dealers of the United States had been effected contrary to the provisions of the laws of the United States."

"This preliminary examination resulted in instructions to Mr. Day and Mr. Bethen, United States attorney at Chicago, on April 7, to prosecute simultaneously in Chicago and the east a more particular examination into the allegations and proofs alleged to exist in support thereof."

EVIDENCE FOR ACTION.

"From their reports I am satisfied that sufficient evidence is in hand upon which bills in equity for an injunction can be framed to restrain the combination mentioned from further proceeding under their agreements, which clearly appear to be in restraint of interstate trade."

"I have, therefore, in compliance with the law which provides, 'It shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States in their respective districts under the direction of the attorney general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain violations of this act,' directed the district attorney at Chicago to prepare a bill for an injunction against the corporations and persons who are parties to the combination mentioned to be filed in the United States circuit court of the northern district of Illinois."

BETHEN'S STATEMENT.

Chicago, April 25.—United States District Attorney Bethen refused to make any statement about the action that he will take under Attorney General Knox's instructions. "I have absolutely nothing to say," he said when the Washington announcement was read to him.

A report of the packing houses said that packers welcomed a full investigation of their relations with each other and the conduct of their business. In their behalf he entered a denial to all charges that they are in combination to control prices or in restraint of trade.

KILLED AT VALPO

Pennsylvania Brakeman C. W. Crist Falls Beneath the Wheels and is Fatally Hurt

INJURED AT 9:15 AND DIED AT 2:40 O'CLOCK.

Bereaved Father and Brother Go to the Scene to Take Charge of the Body.

C. W. Crist was so badly injured last night that he died a few hours after the accident. The deceased was a brakeman and a member of Conductor C. E. Easterday's crew in the local freight service on the Pittsburgh road, having a run between Fort Wayne and Valparaiso. They completed the westward trip Thursday and were running the train on the siding at Valparaiso set aside for that purpose at 9:15 o'clock, when the young man lost his footing and fell between the moving cars. The wheels passed over him, cutting off an arm and cutting and bruising his body in many places. He was taken to a nearby house, where surgical attention was given, but all to vain, and he died early Friday morning.

C. W. Crist was 23 years old last February and a native of Adams county, Ind. He came here last October to take a position on the road, making his home with his brother, Engineer Samuel D. Crist, at 21 June street. He is a son of Elias Crist, assessor of Adams county and a prominent resident of Washington township, four miles out from Decatur, where the deceased was born and reared. The bereaved father was notified of the death of his son and he came here this morning and with Engineer Crist went to Valparaiso to take charge of the remains and convey them to Decatur, where the funeral will be held at a time to be appointed later. It is expected to bring the remains here on No. 8 this evening, though definite arrangements had not been completed when Mr. Crist, sr., left for Valparaiso.

The deceased was an estimable young man and his late east a gloom in Pennsylvania railway circles, particularly among the men who were acquainted with him. Mr. Crist was a member of the Washington M. E. church in Adams county and he closely adhered to his religious belief and practices. A railway man said of him: "He did not chew, smoke, drink nor use profane language; he was honest and straightforward in action and one of the clearest, best hearted fellows I ever met."

The deceased had made application to join Cent No. 36, Tribe of Ben Hur, and the application had been favorably acted upon and the applicant was merely awaiting an opportunity to lay off for the purpose of being initiated. He was not a member of any other association, except, of course, the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief.

SUES WEIL BROTHERS.

Edward N. Lombas, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., has commenced suit against the firm of Weil Bros., to reform contract. His complaint alleges that on April 1 of this year he entered the employ of the defendants as bookkeeper, his salary to be \$1,200 a year, payable in monthly installments. The agreement was that he should make a trial for one month and keep a merchandise account, stating where all of the merchandise of the company was stored, according to invoices. Today he was discharged and he alleges that he signed did not stipulate the amount of wages he was to get for the first year, but was omitted altogether; he is willing to perform the duties he was hired for and is competent. He therefore sues, first to reform the contract and insert the terms and gives notice that he will then bring suit for the amount of the contract, \$1,200 balance due on the year.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Fitch

MEMORIAL COMMITTEES MEET.

Committees representing Sion S. East post, Anthony Wayne post, Legion post, the Union Veteran Legion, the Spanish War Veterans and the Sons of Veterans met at the Gold Poles hall, on Calhoun street, Thursday night, to make arrangements for Memorial day exercises. They selected Captain Blair as president of the day and decided to meet every Thursday evening at the same hall until the celebration day to complete arrangements.

The surest and safest remedy for kidney and bladder diseases is Foley's Kidney Cure. Sold by Dreier & Bro. and Pellens & Polster.

BERRY HOWARD ACQUITTED.

Frankfort, Ky., April 25.—The case of Berry Howard, on trial as the alleged principal in the Garber assassination, was given to the jury at 10:15. At 12:10 the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Foley's Honey and Tar contains no opiates, and will not constipate like nearly all other cough medicines. Refuse substitutes. Sold by Dreier & Bro. and Pellens & Polster.

EARNESTLY LOOKED FOR.

A fashionably dressed woman giving her name as Palmer has been quartered at the Avondale for several weeks. She left town last week and since then several anxious creditors are looking for her. The hotel men say she paid her bill of \$29 and left.

BOYS and GIRLS!

Do you wish to make a little extra money during spare moments? If so, you can readily do so by selling our "BLUELINE" 40 PER CENT. commission on all sales. An indispensable article for household use. Every day is delighted when they see it. One sheet makes the best BLUE-WATER you ever used in the wash. Write today, before your territory is taken by some one else, and we will send by return mail, one dozen packages of "BLUELINE" when you have sold them, return us \$50.00 to enable the balance, 40%, as your commission. Do not delay, but write at once.

Address, Glenn Manufacturing Co., Dept. A 25, Box 94, Phila. Pa.

INTERESTING PLOW HISTORY

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST PRIZE FOR PLOWMEN HAS BEEN WON BY THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN IN ALLEN COUNTY:

1896 with Oliver Plow, A. Forbes.
1897 with Oliver Plow, W. Eisberg.
1898 with Oliver Plow, Jas. Gillie.
1899 with Oliver Plow, Jas. Gillie.
1900 with Oliver Plow, Jas. Gillie.

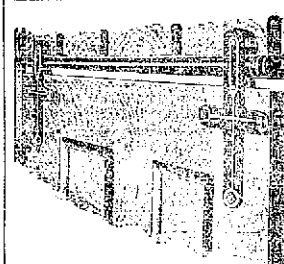
Mr. Gillie, by winning the medal three times in succession with an Oliver plow, is the holder of the first medal ever given in Allen county for plowing and the present champion plow man. What further proof of the superiority of the Oliver plow do you want? Buy an Oliver and STAY with the winners.

C. C. Schlatter & Co.,

THE LARGEST PLOW DEALERS IN NORTHERN INDIANA, 38-40 EAST COLUMBIA STREET, FORT WAYNE.

ASTHMA, CATARRH AND RHEUMATISM.

I cure all forms of those dreadful diseases caused by Specific Germs or Uric Acid poison in the blood which affects the Head, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver and Kidneys, in persons of all ages and both sexes, by a new and original method of home treatment. I have cured thousands and will cure you. I send 15 days' trial free address Dr. A. S. Core, 68 Dexter Bld. Chicago



Have you ever heard of the

"ROUND TRACK HANGER?"

It is named the

"RELIABLE."

If you use it, you will know why.

THE HANGER—Is a solid malleable casting. No bolts or rivets to break or get loose.

UPPER ROLLER—Has anti-friction ROLLER BEARINGS. The easiest running in existence.

LOWER ROLLER—Keeps door from jumping the track or binding.

TRACK—Heavy steel tubing, of great strength and stiffness. Supports at right inside.

DOOR—Will swing out 4 or 5 feet at bottom without injury to hangers or track, and with a perfect bearing in any position.

NO MORE TROUBLE WITH YOUR SLIDING DOORS

WHERE OUR HANGER IS USED.

Our goods are carried by H. PFEIFFER & SON,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

We sell only one dealer in each town.

Ask your dealer for the RELIABLE Hanger or write to the

Allith Manufacturing Company,

Chicago, Illinois.



To Preserve Your House, Barns Wagons, Carriages and Machinery....

YOU SHOULD PAINT THEM.

To paint them right use B. P. S.

B. P. S. wears better and lasts longer than any paint made.

B. P. S. never chinks or blisters.

B. P. S. means economy in time, labor and material.

H. M. SMITH & CO., 22 Calhoun St., Agents, HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND TOOLS.

In good shape. She was a diligent hustler and was a bright conversationalist, as several well-informed Fort Wayne gentlemen will testify. She was selling coupons of some kind, the particular kind not being developed until after the sale was made.

DREAPEFUL ATTACK OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Mrs. Ellen Harrison, of 300 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo., writes as follows: "Our two children had a severe attack of whooping cough, one of them in the paroxysm of coughing would often faint and bleed at the nose. We tried everything we heard of without getting relief. We then called in our family doctor who prescribed Foley's Honey and Tar. With the very first dose they began to improve and we feel that it has saved their lives." Refuse substitutes. Sold by Dreier & Bro. and Pellens & Polster.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Charles F. Jones and Tillie Roth.

William F. Stallard and Hannah H. Zander.

Perry Granger Olds and Gertrude Ethel Morris.

Franklin A. Boyer and Lillie P. Blair.

MR. WHITEHEAD QUILTS.

B. G. Whitehead, who has been city editor of the Journal-Gazette, last Wednesday secured his resignation to accept a position with the Cincinnati Enquirer. No appointment of his successor has yet been made. Aaron Long has again accepted a reporter position with the Journal-Gazette.

WIELDS A SHARP AX.

Millions marvel at the multitude of maladies cut off by Dr. King's New Life Pills—the most distressing, too. Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles—Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever, Malaria, all fall before these wonder workers. 25c at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store.

The thirty-four largest estates in Britain average 183,000 acres apiece.